Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,123. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: RAIN, followed by CLEARING, COLDER.

Stock Market—Narrow, with continuing bear attacks producing fractional declines.

Wheat, 95; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Italo Campanini, the great tenor singer, died yesterday in Parma, Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was the guest of the Congregational Club in Brooklyn last evening.—Page 3.

Col. Fred Grant yesterday called upon Mr. McKinley at Canton. He said he merely called socially.—Page 3.

Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address to the Vermont Sons of the Revolution in Montpelier yesterday.—Page 8.

The trial of Lady Tina Scott, on a charge of libeling Earl Russell, her son-in-law, began in London yesterday.—Page 8.

The South Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City will be absorbed by the Rev. John L. Scudder's tabernacle.—Page 9.

The dog show of the Brooklyn Metropolitan Club will be opened in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory this morning.—Page 9.

Alfred Mussinan is suing Sheriff Buttling of Kings County because he allowed Loftus Hatton, a debtor prisoner, too much liberty.—Page 9.

The Business Men's Association of the Washington Market appointed a committee yesterday to see that short weights are not used.—Page 9.

The prosecution in the Barberi trial declared that the case would be abandoned if the experts on its side declared the prisoner insane.—Page 9.

The President yesterday appointed Judge Nott to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and Charles B. Howry of Mississippi to be a Judge of the court.

Mr. Croker will advocate a conciliatory policy toward all members of Tammany Hall, no matter what their course during the recent campaign.—Page 2.

Vice Chancellor Pitney has ordered Jersey City to repair the joint Hoboken-Jersey City sewer, which for many years has emptied refuse on the meadows.—Page 8.

The Italian Acting Consul General in this city advertised yesterday for over 1,000,000 pounds of Virginia tobacco, and a number of samples were sent to the Consulate.—Page 9.

Gen. Weyler returned to Havana last night, and his appearance aroused much comment. No explanation was given of the reason for his leaving his army in Pina del Rio.

A woman in Richmond, Mo., yesterday held a mob at bay which was bent on lynching two men confined in a jail on the charge of murder. The woman was the Sheriff's wife.

The General Commitee of the National Democracy in Kings County has resolved on a permanent organization. As soon as the redistricting is announced primaries will be called.—Page 2.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Vanderbilt.) A list of royal entertainments has been arranged in honor of the visit.—Page 8.

Two hundred descendants of the Pilgrims were at the Mayflower Society dinner at Delmonico's last night. Mayor Strong, John S. Wise, James C. Carter, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and others spoke.—Page 2.

Joseph Wiegand, driver of a coal cart, appeared in a Brooklyn court to qualify as surety on a bond, and when questioned, said he had $0,000 worth of real estate, having won $15,000 in a lottery some time ago.—Page 9.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee to investigate the working of the Raines law, held in Albany yesterday, Senator Raines said that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 places in New-York which were violating the law.

The United States cruiser Marblehead came into port yesterday from a twenty months' cruise in European waters. Her presence in the Turkish port of Mersina led to the release of an American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Knapp.—Page 3.

Bishop Potter, Dr. Morgan Dix, and several other clergymen took part yesterday in funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Isaac N. Tuttle in the Church of St. Luke, which was crowded with persons. The burial was at New-Haven, Conn.—Page 9.

The annual Live Stock Show opened in Madison Square Garden yesterday with exhibits of cattle, sheep, and swine superior, judges said, to those of last year. Dorset sheep, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, fat stock, and ponies were judged yesterday.—Page 3.

Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education said yesterday that High Schools were needed to make the city educational system symmetrical, and that High Schools would relieve the present overcrowding by permitting promotions in February.—Page 9.

The result is announced of the official count of the vote in New-York County by Assembly districts for President, Governor, and Coroner. The Aldermen, as a Board of Canvassers, have not yet finished their work because of the contest in the Tenth District.—Page 9.

It was reported that Frederick W. Vanderbilt's horse ran away in Central Park Sunday, injuring several persons. There was a runaway accident in the Park, but the horse belonged to Dr. J. H. Browning of Smithtown, L. I., who was driving the animal.—Page 9.

The demurrer of Mayor Gleason to the indictment for disobeying the election laws was argued before Justice Gaynor yesterday. Lawyer Stevens contended that when the Mayor appointed members of the National Democratic Party he appointed Democrats.—Page 9.

A summary of twelve volumes of schedules of Albert B. Hilton, who did business as Hilton, Hughes & Co., were filed by George M. Wright, the assignee, yesterday. The total liabilities are $1,801,576, the nominal assets $1,600,342, the actual assets $782,174.—Page 9.

The first of the temporary public schools that have been projected to accommodate the overflow from the permanent schools was opened in a house in West Sixty-eighth Street yesterday belonging to the Calvary Baptist Church. The teachers registered 150 children.—Page 9.

The resignations of Col. William L. Brown and ex-Register Augustus R. Docherty have been accepted by the Manhattan Club. They objected to the proceedings election night, when a party of Union League men visited the clubhouse in celebration of the sound-money victory.—Page 2.

Chairman Jones got back to Washington yesterday and talked about tariff, silver, and 1900. He predicted there would be no tariff legislation next session. He said the fight against the gold standard would be kept up, and he expressed the opinion that it would win eventually.—Page 2.

Trouble over the laying of water pipes in Bayonne was narrowly escaped yesterday. The Mayor and police were protecting the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company's workmen, and a majority of the Council and volunteer firemen were bent on driving them away.—Page 3.

Dwight L. Moody, before preaching in Cooper Union yesterday, replied to criticisms in letters that he had received. He reaffirmed his disbelief in the good of city missions, and said that Protestants would have time to think of Roman Catholics' souls when they had become straightened out themselves. Prayers were made for college men, operators in Wall Street, and newspaper men.—Page 9.

DEATH OF CAMPANINI

THE FAMOUS TENOR DIES AT HIS ITALIAN HOME.

Sketch of His Brilliant Career—His Various Engagements in This City—His Remarkable Voice.

PARMA, Nov. 23.—Italo Campanini, the famous tenor, died to-day at his villa near this city.

Campanini was born at Parma in 1845, the son of poor parents, and when only fourteen years old shouldered a carbine under Garibaldi and took part in the fight before Melazzo. It was while among the soldiers that he discovered he could sing, and after the war he entered the Conservatory at Parma, and studied so well that within two years he made his first appearance on the stage as the Notary in "La Sonnambula."

In 1869 he placed himself under the tuition of Lamperti and soon after appeared on the great stage of La Scala, in Milan, as Faust in Gounod's opera. He made his London debut in 1872 as Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia," and in the Fall and Winter of 1873-4 he was the leading tenor in the Strakosch troupe at the Academy of Music, in this city, which included Christine Nilsson, Annie Louise Cary, Victor Maurel, and Nannetti, all in their prime. He then appeared as Lohengrin, Rhadames, Don Ottavio, Raoul, and all the heroes of the old Italian operas.

When he returned to New-York with Col. Mapleson, five years later, he had become an actor as well as a singer, and the virility and dramatic effect of his performance of Don José in "Carmen" will never be effaced from the memory of the operagoers of that era. It is needless to dwell now upon the repertory of Campanini.

It embraced all that is good in modern opera, regardless of school, and there are many who still insist that they never heard a Lohengrin or Rhadames or Vasco di Gama fit to compare with him. In the works of the earlier Italian school all pronounced him peerless, and to hear the matchless voice of Campanini in "M'Apparì," "Salve Dimora," or "Cujus Animam" was always the rarest of musical treats.

At the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House, in 1883, Campanini was leading tenor, and the exigencies of the season compelled him to sing three or four times a week, and this excess of work, coupled with the fact that he was in bad physical condition when the season began, led to the ruin of his voice. He has frequently sung hero since, both in concert and in opera, and he has sung well, too, but not as the Campanini of old sang.

His production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Academy of Music a few years ago was a notable artistic event.

In private life, Italo Campanini was a modest and affable man, who bore his honors without vainglory. He had been decorated by his King for his services to musical art and, had received due recognition in every country.

He was devoted to home life, and fond of entertaining his friends, of whom he had a host in this city, at the domestic board. His voice in his prime was of wide range and lovely quality, and his mezzo voce singing was especially fine.

Campanini owned a farm, vineyard, and villa near Parma, whither he retired in the intervals of his engagements. He studied the art of acting after he had become famous as a singer, under the tuition of no less a personage than Tomaso Salvini.

ONE SURVIVOR OF A WRECK.

A Man Rescued in Midocean Who Did Not Know His Ship's Name.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Capt. Gibson of the British steamer Gulf of Akaba, which arrived at Liverpool recently from Chile, reports that on Oct. 8 he encountered very severe weather. The steamer shipped one heavy sea, which smashed in the chart-room door, flooding the chart-room and compelling Capt. Gibson to put the steamer head on, when she rode the gale out all right.

The following morning at 9:40 o'clock the steamer passed a quantity of wreckage, dead cattle, &c., among which was one man, clinging to a plank. Although the sea was still running high, a lifeboat was launched and the man picked up and taken on board. No other living object was seen, although the steamer cruised in the vicinity for some time.

The man picked up was Narcisso Carbonel of Valencia, Spain. He was working his passage as cattleman on board a Norwegian steamer, the name of which he did not know, and which foundered the previous night at 8 o'clock, through shipping an enormous sea. The description he gave of the steamer was that she had three masts, and that her hull and funnel were painted black. She left Buenos Ayres Oct. 1, bound for Rio Janeiro, and was engaged in trading between the River Plate and Brazil. The man was landed at St. Vincent, where the steamer put in for coal.

No Further Rioting at Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 23.—The city authorities this afternoon decided that it would not be advisable to call out the militia to quell the trouble in connection with St. Stanislaus Polish Church, which resulted in rioting yesterday. There is still much excitement in the neighborhood of the church and priest's residence, but the mob resorted to no acts of violence this afternoon or evening. Father Bogacki is still in his house, and has been furnished with extra guards. It is not believed the matter will be settled without further serious trouble.

Big Natural Gas Deals.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Dietrich syndicate has just closed a deal whereby it acquires all of the property of the Ohio and Indiana Natural Gas Company. This includes the plants of Lima, Dayton, Piqua, Sidney, and Wapakoneta, in Ohio, and a number of towns in Indiana. The Cudahy Brothers have leased from the State all of the land lying under the St. Mary's reservoir, which covers 17,000 acres, for oil purposes. It is understood they will connect this territory with their Chicago and Indiana pipe line.

Chicago Banker Goes to Prison.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Ex-Banker Anthony Kozel, who failed last May for $114,000, was locked up this afternoon, and to-morrow will go to Joliet Prison on an indeterminate sentence, having confessed to fraudulent practices in handling funds intrusted to his care. In the transactions covered Kozel's shortage some $8,000 is involved. He is the first banker to go to the penitentiary in this State for the misuse of funds intrusted to his care.

A GERMAN BARK ABANDONED.

Her Captain and Three of Her Crew Died on the Ocean.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 23.—The British steamship Holywell, Capt. Brown, arrived in port this evening with a portion of the crew of the German bark Smidt, which was abandoned, dismasted and leaking, Nov. 9, in latitude 42 degrees north, longitude 36 degrees west.

The Smidt was from Iquique for Hamburg, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of saltpetre. She encountered a hurricane on Oct. 13, was dismasted, and everything on deck was washed overboard. Her provisions were soaked with salt water and her freshwater supply was ruined by being impregnated with saltpetre.

Before being sighted by the Holywell, her Captain and two seamen had died from exposure, and were buried at sea. The remainder of her crew were almost famished and were sadly afflicted with scurvy. The Holywell stood by and dispatched her lifeboats, in command of the first mate, to the bark. Five of the crew of the Smidt, who were almost helpless from scurvy, were first taken off, and in making the passage back to the Holywell one of the rescued but helpless seamen was washed overboard and drowned. In the second boat the remainder of the bark's crew were taken off and reached the Holywell in safety, where every possible provision was made for their comfort.

There was nothing saved from the bark except the ship's log and some papers. On the arrival of the shipwrecked crew here, they were taken in charge by the German Consul.

TO PROMOTE MEXICAN TRADE.

A Kansas Plan Indorsed by New-York and Chicago Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A. B. Hulit, an editor, of Topeka, Kan., with a plan for securing Mexican trade for American dealers to the exclusion of competitors in foreign countries, arrived in Chicago this morning to perfect the Chicago end of the scheme.

The object of the promoters is to establish an international association of American and Mexican merchants, with offices in the principal Mexican cities. In these offices members of the association are to place samples of their goods, and authorized agents will make sales and collections. At each office market reports will be provided, commercial ratings of Mexican customers furnished, and information given about railway rates, import duties, and what class of goods is demanded.

World's Fair Director Higginbotham of this city and George Steinway of New-York are said to be interested. The association has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with offices at Topeka and Kansas City. The main office will probably be opened in this city.

Thomas Ryan, ex-Minister to Mexico, is President; Mr. Hulit General Manager, and the following are Directors of the association: George W. Glick, United States Pension Agent for Kansas; F. O. Popenor, H. L. Shirer, J. L. King, ex-Minister Ryan, A. B. Hulit, M. D. Henderson, and George Steinway.

A CONFESSED EMBEZZLER.

The Cashier of a Lebanon (Penn.) Bank Steals About $110,000.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 23.—John H. Hoffer, for twelve years cashier of the First National Bank of Lebanon, is a self-confessed embezzler. An examination of his books shows a defalcation amounting to nearly $110,000. He has confessed judgment to the bank for $30,000. His bond cannot be found. It is not known what amount it is for, nor who are the sureties.

The embezzlement covers a period of six years, and the bank has been examined a dozen times since the peculations began without discovery. Hoffer is under surveillance at his residence in this city. He will be taken before the United States Commissioner at Harrisburg.

Marshall Winchester, United States Bank Examiner, has reported the shortage to Controller of the Currency Eckels, and the bank Directors having made good all the money stolen, the bank is doing business as usual. A statement has been issued by the Directors, in which they personally assumed all the liabilities of the bank.

BRYAN'S HOUSE QUARANTINED.

One of the ex-Candidate's Children Suffering from Diphtheria.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—Health Officer Rhode to-day went out to 1,625 D Street, and tacked a quarantine card upon W. J. Bryan's house.

Ruth, the eleven-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and the eldest child in the household, is afflicted with diphtheria, and the usual precautionary measures had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the spreading of the disease. The doctors in attendance pronounce the attack to be a slight one and have hopes of a speedy disappearance of the malady.

The quarantine will not materially affect Mr. Bryan's movements, nor did it prevent his departure for Denver at 6 o'clock this evening. He expects to return Thanksgiving Day and, if possible, will then begin active work on his forthcoming book.

BOUND, GAGGED, AND ROBBED.

An Entire Massachusetts Family Maltreated by Masked Men.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Two masked robbers called at 7 o'clock Saturday evening at the home of Levi Roys, a prosperous farmer. They rapped at the door, and when Mrs. Roys answered them a revolver was shoved in her face. They asked for something to eat, and were given food. Then they went to the barn, where they found Mr. Roys and his two sons, gagged and bound them, and rifled their pockets. Roys and his sons were made to walk to the house, where the robbers bound Mrs. Roys. One stood guard while the other plundered the house of $50 and two gold watches. They then forced the old man to go to the barn and point out the best horse, which they hitched up and drove off. One son untied himself and released the others, then notified a neighbor, Joseph Wilcox. The robbers were tracked as far as Crary ville, N. Y., where all trace was lost.

A Big Turkey for the President.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 23.—Horace Vose to-day shipped a monster turkey to President Cleveland for his Thanksgiving Day dinner. The bird weighed thirty-two pounds, and was the largest one raised in this part of the State this year. Vose has supplied the Presidents' Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys for many years.

JUDGE NOTT PROMOTED.

Appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President to-day appointed Charles C. Nott of New-York, now Judge of the Court of Claims, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and Charles B. Howry of Mississippi, now an Assistant Attorney General, to be a Judge of the Court of Claims.

Judge Nott was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of Prof. Joel B. Nott and a grandson of President Nott of Union College. He studied law with the late J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany and entered upon the practice of his profession in New-York City in 1850, being for some time associated with the late Clarkson N. Potter, his cousin. In 1859, he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, running against Chief Justice Charles P. Daly. At the commencement of the war he became a Captain of cavalry under Gen. Frémont, at the West, and was promoted by Gov. Morgan to be Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers. He was subsequently captured at the fall of Brashear, La., and was for thirteen months a prisoner of war in Texas. On the 22d of February, 1865, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Claims by President Lincoln, his being the last judicial appointment which Mr. Lincoln made. Since then he has been upon the bench of the Court of Claims.

Assistant Attorney General Howry was born in Oxford, Miss., in 1845, and ranks as one of the most successful attorneys of Mississippi. He had the indorsement of many of the leading lawyers of the country for his new position, and it is a well-known fact among the legal fraternity that he had the confidence of the Attorneys General under whom he served. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and at the age of sixteen years offered his services to the Confederate cause. They were refused on account of his ill health. In 1862 he joined the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, then being organized by Gen. (now Senator) Walthall, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant. He was wounded in the storming of the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn. He has served in numerous State legal positions, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, and was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States in 1893. He was elected to represent his State on the National Democratic Committee in 1890.

BACK AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Return of a Son Who Left His Father's House in Anger.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 23.—Thirty years ago, Richard Jordan, then a mere lad of fourteen, quarreled with his father, and, after a few bitter words, the boy strode from his father's house, in Centre Grove, crying back, as he swung to the gate: "Father, I'll never enter your house again." Last Friday morning, William Jordan was performing some outdoor work near the house, when he was approached by a middle-aged man of fine appearance, who stated that he was looking for a farm to purchase. He soon directed the conversation to inquiries concerning the Jordan family.

"My son Richard left me about thirty years ago," said the old man.

"Would you know him if you should see him again?" asked the stranger.

"I don't know," was the reply. "It has been such a long time that I'm afraid that he is dead."

"Father," suddenly exclaimed the stranger, going up to the old man and putting his arm around his neck, "I am Richard."

Old William Jordan burst into tears of joy. Embracing his long-lost son affectionately, he conducted him to the bedside of his mother, who was so surprised and happy to see her son alive and well that she arose from her sick bed and sobbed out her joy upon his shoulder. Since then she has been about the house, as spry and cheerful as she was twenty years ago.

Richard Jordan says that after leaving his father's house, he first went West, but not meeting with success, he returned to New-York and took passage for England. There he found work, and finally engaged in business for himself. He married and, having saved considerable money, came back to this country to pass the rest of his days in the company of his aged parents, if they could be found. He now has his wife with him at his father's house, and is looking for a farm upon which to settle.

WAS DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.

An Italian Visits His Native Land and Gets into Trouble.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Antonio Constantino of 17 Wright Street consulted United States Commissioner Foote to-day concerning his being drafted into the Italian Army during a recent visit to his native land. He went back last Summer for a two years' visit, and was pressed into the army, in spite of his protests that he had left Italy when sixteen, and was an American citizen. He was measured, and ordered to report for duty at Salerno. As he was suffering from a cold, he was given a three months' furlough. He showed his passports, but the Italian officers laughed at them, saying:

"What do we care for America? You were born in Italy, and you are amenable to our laws. If you make trouble about it, you will find yourself in jail."

Antonio watched his chance, donned a disguise, and went on board ship at night. He is now going to secure the return of his wife, whom he left behind in his flight, and he has placed his passport and furlough in the hands of Congressman White, in order to have the military impressment set aside. Then he will return and finish his visit.

A WOMAN HALTS A MOB.

Sheriff's Wife Prevents the Lynching of Two Men.

RICHMOND, Mo., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Holman, wife of the Sheriff of this county, to-day prevented a mob of between 300 and 500 men from lynching two men who were confined in the jail waiting trial for murdering Mrs. Winner and her two children.

Mrs. Holman's husband gave up his keys, but the plucky woman stood at the head of the stairs leading to the prison with a loaded revolver in her hand, and kept the mob from getting to the cells.

Restored to Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President has granted a pardon for the purpose of restoring citizenship to F. L. Whitesides, alias Fayette Whitesides, who served a sentence of two years, beginning in 1892 in Eastern Texas, for introducing liquor into the Indian Territory.

RAINES MAKES A CHARGE

SAYS THOUSANDS OF PLACES IN THIS CITY VIOLATE THE LAW.

Insinuates that Police Protection Is Given to Those Who Sell Liquor Without Tax Certificates from the Excise Department.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—"There are between 4,000 and 5,000 places within a radius of ten miles of the New-York City Hall that are selling liquor without a State license, in violation of the State liquor-tax law, presumably under police or some other protection."

This statement was made by Senator John Raines of Canandaigua at to-day's meeting of the Special Excise Committee of the Senate. Senator Raines is the author of the present excise law, which has raised over $11,000,000 in revenue.

This statement of Senator Raines brought Senator Samuel J. Foley of New-York to his feet. He said: "Senator Raines, do you mean to say that there are that number of places in New-York City that are receiving police protection in their violations of the Raines law?"

Senator Raines—Yes. Undoubtedly, they are receiving police or some protection, for the violations in many cases openly exist.

Here another Senator who was present at the meeting, but who refused to be quoted publicly, said: "There is no doubt of the truth of Senator Raines's statement. I have it upon the authority of one of the best-known saloonkeepers of New-York City that the old system of the police levying tribute upon the saloonkeepers is again in vogue. He told me that the city had been divided into districts, as formerly, and that they were again paying tribute to the police captains."

The committee of which Senator Raines is Chairman was appointed by the last Senate to inquire into the workings of the Raines liquor-tax law, and is to report suggested amendments to the coming Legislature.

Senator Foley raised a disturbance at the outset of the meeting by remarking that it seemed strange to him that the committee had dallied along all through the Summer without doing anything. He thought it a remarkable example of official inefficiency. Senator Raines quickly rejoined:

"When this committee was appointed, it was stated that its purpose was to conduct its work just previous to election time and thus hold a club over the brewers and saloonkeepers. To avoid such a construction being placed upon the committee's acts, I thought it best that we should not begin our work until after election."

Senator Ford thought that the committee should get to work with all diligence. He wanted to have a thorough investigation of the Raines-law hotel and sandwich violations of the excise law in New-York City. This was a matter which should be speedily remedied. Another question to consider was to secure a provision of law that would prohibit the manufacture of impure beer. He had received letters from all over the State, especially from hop and barley growers, protesting against the use of substitutes in the manufacture of lager beer, and was satisfied the people of the State demanded action along this line.

Senator Raines said that he contemplated looking into this question and calling the principal brewers of the State before the committee. He added that many of the places in New-York and other parts of the State to the number of about 7,000, including the clubs, which were operating in violation of the excise law, had a United States revenue license, for which they paid $25. Disorderly houses, as a rule, simply sold under a Government license. A resolution was adopted requesting State Excise Commissioner Lyman to furnish the committee with a list of all such places.

Senator Raines said that much statistical information had been collected during the Summer which would be of use to the committee in its work. It was decided that the committee should meet at the office of the Deputy of the State Excise Commissioner in New-York City, at 10 o'clock next Monday morning. The committee will conduct its investigations there during all of next week and will then visit the cities of Buffalo Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, and conduct various lines of inquiry in each place.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

Capt. Cross Offers a Reward for Information of Unlicensed Selling.

In reply to Senator Raines's statement that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 places within ten miles of the City Hall where liquor is sold "without a license, in violation of the State liquor law, presumably under police or some other protection," Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Station, who was in charge of Police Headquarters last night, said:

"Senator Raines is very much mistaken if by his ten-mile limit from the City Hall he means to have the ten miles apply to this city. Whatever is done outside of this city I know nothing about, and Raines may intend to have his ten miles cover a part of Brooklyn and Staten Island.

"But so far as this city is concerned, I do not believe his statement, nor will any one else. I do not mean to say there is not a place in the city where liquor is sold surreptitiously, but if there is such a place its business is small and only occasional. I do mean to say, however, that I will give the Senator, or any one else, $100 for every unlicensed place in my precinct where liquor is being sold, and I have no money to spare, either.

"It is easy to make an assertion. Any one can do that, and any one can say the police protect unlicensed saloons, but if the police were to allow unlicensed saloons to run the keepers of licensed saloons, who have paid $800 each to be allowed to do business, would soon succeed in having the unfaithful policemen dismissed from the force.

"No matter how sharply the police look for unlicensed saloons, those who have paid for licenses do not trust to the police alone, but keep watch for themselves. They have a great interest in the matter, and would get a policeman 'broke' in a minute if he allowed an unlicensed saloon and they knew of it—and they surely would know of all such places.

"Senator Raines is mistaken, unless he refers to Brooklyn or Staten Island. The politicians may control the police over there and prevent them from doing their duty, but they do not in this city."

To discover if those to whose interest it is to prevent the sale of liquor in places that have not paid the liquor tax know if any such places exist in this city, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night visited over twenty saloons in sections of the city where contraband business would be carried on if carried on at all within the city.

He talked with owners and barkeepers, and in each instance was told that no such places were known to exist, and that if they were, complaints would be lodged with the Police Commissioners as soon as they were discovered. Each man said he would complain to protect his own business, if for no other reason, and that so long as he had to pay to do business he was not going to allow others to do a similar business for nothing.

Some said that attempts were made to sell liquors on the top floors of tenement houses Sundays when the Raines law first went into effect, but that even this business had been almost entirely broken up by the united efforts of the police and the liquor sellers who had paid the tax.

When told of Senator Raines's remark, they with one accord laughed, and said it could not be true; that some one had been making false statements to him, and that so many illegal places in this city would destroy the trade of half of the men in the business.

BURNED THE SPANISH FLAG.

The New-Castle Incident Which Has Aroused Spain's Wrath.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Nov. 23.—The people of New Castle are much exercised over the dispatch from Madrid in reference to the alleged burning of a Spanish flag here last Wednesday night. The incident has been exaggerated.

The members of Company H, Delaware National Guard, had held a reception, and nearly all had gone, when some one recalled the remarks in a speech by the Rev. V. S. Collins, in which he said the belligerent rights of the Cubans ought to be recognized. There were then about a dozen men present, and one enthusiast is said to have jumped on a table and torn down a Spanish flag used in the decorations and destroyed it by burning it. Some even say it was not a Spanish flag.

The officers of the regiment will investigate the matter, which attracted no attention until the dispatch from Madrid was received.

CARLISLE READY TO RETIRE.

Denies Reports that He Will Be in McKinley's Cabinet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—Secretary Carlisle was asked recently by a friend if he had seen the reports printed that if he desired he could retain his position as Secretary of the Treasury in the next Administration. He replied that he had, but the reports were too silly and absurd to require from him a thought, much less an answer.

"There is no inducement in the world that could be offered me to serve under the McKinley Administration a day," he said.

"I am as good a Democrat now as I ever was, and always expect to be. I have no aspirations whatever for any public position. There is no man in the country who will welcome the advent of the 4th of next March more gladly than myself."

WANT TO FOUND A COLONY.

Kansas Populists Entering on an Ambitious Scheme.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—The Populists of Kansas have advocated co-operation ever since the organization of their party, but nothing which has heretofore been proposed equals in magnitude the proposition of Chairman John W. Breidenthal of the State Central Committee to locate a colony in Crawford County and start an immense farming industry, a mining camp, several factories, and a great department store.

It is proposed that a thousand men give $100 each, making a fund of $100,000, on which it is believed the colony can begin business. The scheme is to take unemployed men into the colony and allow them to become part owners of the property, paying their proportion out of their share of the earnings. A section of land, comprising about 2,000 acres, in Crawford County, has been selected as a location and an option taken.

Already 200 men have been found ready to go into the scheme.

Clerical Eloper Shot.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 23.—At McKinney, north of here, John R. Grogan, a farmer, emptied a load of buckshot into the back of the Rev. Mr. Ellsworth, who was eloping with Grogan's daughter, Etta. Nevertheless the couple escaped and were married. Ellsworth had been holding revival meetings at McKinney, and boarded at the Grogan home.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are rain, followed by clearing, colder.

An area of high pressure is central on the North Atlantic coast and extends southwest over the Gulf States. A moderate depression covers the upper lake region, but no severe storm is indicated. An area of high pressure covers the Upper Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively low on the Pacific coast. The pressure has risen throughout the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen in the lake region and the central valleys, and risen on the North Atlantic coast. The temperature is higher in New-England, the lake region, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and colder in the South Atlantic States and in the Upper Missouri Valleys. Showers have occurred in the lake region and occasional light showers have fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States. Threatening weather with rain is indicated for New-England and the lower lake region, with higher temperature Tuesday, followed by colder weather Tuesday night. Clearing and decidedly colder weather is indicated for the upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Threatening weather with occasional showers may occur in the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will be generally fair in the Gulf States and west of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	44	32	32
6 A. M.	44	30	32
9 A. M.	46	33	32
12 M.	56	38	30
4 P. M.	57	41	44
6 P. M.	57	42	45
9 P. M.	55	46	42
12 P. M.	53	48	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1895	51
Corresponding date for last twenty years	43

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

GEN. WEYLER IN HAVANA

HE RETURNS VERY SUDDENLY FROM PINAR DEL RIO.

No Explanation of His Coming Vouchsafed by the Authorities—Nothing but Skirmishes Reported.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Captain General Weyler arrived here this evening from the Province of Pinar del Rio. His return has caused much comment, but as yet it is impossible to learn the true reason for his leaving his command and returning to the capital. The military authorities will vouchsafe no information on the subject.

The official reports concerning the movements of the troops in the field give only accounts of skirmishes, with trifling losses on either side. No news of any moment has been received from Pinar del Rio.

By an explosion of dynamite a passenger train was wrecked to-day near Cardenas, Province of Matanzas. The engineer and fireman of the train and two passengers were hurt. The six cars composing the train were set on fire by the rebels who caused the explosion. As is customary, a pilot engine was running in front of the passenger train. This was allowed to pass the point where the dynamite was placed, but a little further on a rail had been loosened, and when the pilot engine struck it the engine was thrown into a ditch.

Counsel for Luis Someillan, a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of being a rebel and conspiring against the Spanish Government, has petitioned the court for the release of his client, on the ground that there is no evidence to convict him.

Thirty-eight political suspects and prisoners convicted of ordinary crimes were sent to the penal settlement on the Isle of Pines to-day.

CUBA SURE OF VICTORY.

The Patriots Have No Doubt of Their Ultimate Success.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23.—Gen. Colazo writes to his family in this city from Santo Tomas, Eastern Cuba, saying in part:

"The excellent and intelligent way with which our friends in the United States have worked and the rapid arrival of expedition after expedition means the exit of all Spanish hopes. I cannot give exact figures, but can say we have at least 23,000 fully-equipped men and 2,000 more properly drilled and ready to take their places in the army as soon as we have means to arm them. In the last revolution of ten years we never had more than 8,000 men armed, and we were always short of ammunition. Now we have three times as many men, a plentiful supply of ammunition, and a perfect faith in our ultimate triumph.

"It seems the Spaniards have lost all hope of ruling here, but they believe in accumulating forces in the Vualta Abajo (Pinar del Rio) district. They are going to pacify the island in sections. They will soon find out their mistake. Each locality has its own forces, thoroughly acquainted with the country they defend; always on the watch, and fighting independently wherever they are most needed."

THIS NATION SHOULD AID CUBA.

Senator Lindsay on the Prospects for Her Independence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—Senator William Lindsay, who is a warm friend and supporter of the Administration, in an interview to-day said:

"The revolution now in progress in Cuba must result in the independence of the island or in the practical extirmination of the Cuban people. It was the opinion of this Government in 1874 that the Cubans would ultimately secure their independence.

"The history of the past two years has made it clear that Spain must hold Cuba, if at all, in abject subjection. Civil government is out of the question for the future; military occupation will be necessary to preserve even the semblance of order, and martial law will be the only law that Spain can possibly administer. Such being the case, the civilized world ought not to stand by and see the work of devastation continue.

"For more than seventy years we have stood pledged to Spain to protect her against the world in the possession of that island. The time has now come when we should insist that Spain shall not annihilate the Cuban people in order to maintain her supremacy over them.

"The message of the President to Congress at its coming December session will, I doubt not, deal largely with Cuban affairs, and put the country in possession of important facts which have not been accessible to the press."

Advised of the Bermuda.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 23.—The Minister of Marine was advised to-day that the steamer Bermuda, the suspected filibusterer, was reported to be at Halifax taking in arms and ammunition for Cuba. The report is said to have come through the Spanish Consul. The Canadian Government has always investigated such reports when they have reached here, but they have generally turned out to be groundless.

Europe Will Be Behind Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Figaro, in an article on the relations of the United States and Spain in view of the situation in Cuba, says: "The American newspapers which are inciting the United States to war with Spain on account of Cuba ought to remember that Spain will have Europe behind her."

Bishop Keane Starts for Rome.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 23.—Bishop John J. Keane, late rector of the Catholic University, at Washington, left this city Saturday afternoon for Rome, where he will pay his respects to the Holy Father in person. His friends are confident that he will be made a Cardinal, basing their hopes upon a significant sentiment in a letter that has just been received by Archbishop Ireland from Cardinal Satolli, at Rome, which reads as follows: "There is a bright future in reserve for Bishop Keane, the rector of the university."

The Council to Investigate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Council to-night directed a committee to inquire into the charges made by "Sleeper" Burke against Inspector Shea, accusing him of being implicated in the robbery of $50,000 worth of bonds from miser Schrage, and the alleged sale of the same.

WM. MOIR

Executrix Sale

Fine Jewelry.

Rare chance to secure Fine Jewelry at very low prices.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE.,
cor. 23d St.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S VIEWS

HE TALKS ABOUT THE TARIFF, SILVER, AND 1900.

No Dingley Bill Next Session, Nor Any Other Tariff Bill—Fight Against the Gold Standard to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee is back in Washington. Mr. Jones said to-day he did not believe there would be any tariff legislation in the next session of Congress. Congress would pass the appropriation bills and practically do nothing more.

Discussing plans for raising revenue, Senator Jones said:

"Many of the manufacturers who supported McKinley will doubtless be surprised at the character of the bill that will be presented to the country. The conditions that existed when the McKinley bill of 1890 was passed were very different from those that will confront Congress when it comes to deal with the question. Then there was a surplus to be dissipated; now there is a formidable deficiency to be considered. That will make necessary a radically different sort of a measure."

Mr. Jones himself wants the tax on beer increased $1 a barrel. He is not in favor of taxing tea or coffee, and thinks tobacco pays now as much tax as it should pay. His mind is not made up on the subject of the income tax. He is not certain Congress could pass a proper income tax measure without a change in the Constitution.

When asked if the Democratic National Committee would maintain permanent headquarters, Mr. Jones said the question would be decided later on.

"But I think you can say," he continued, "that the fight will be kept up until the issue has been fought out."

"When will that be?"

"When the people of the United States have expressed their opinion directly upon the question of restoring silver to the position it occupied prior to 1873. The platform of the Republican Convention was a straddle—it did not declare for the single gold standard, but only for its maintenance until bimetallism could be secured by international agreement. I have been assured since the election by Republicans, some of wide reputation, that thousands of them voted for Major McKinley because they believed him to be a bimetallist, and that as much would be done for silver under his Administration as could be accomplished were Bryan to be elected, and it would be secured, too, without danger of the disturbances that were feared in case of Bryan's election.

"There was behind McKinley a large conservative element, which distrusted the radical supporters of Bryan, afraid to trust them with the administration of affairs. But the Republicans are not united on this question, and they will have to settle the matter for themselves between now and 1900.

"I am firmly convinced that a vast majority of the people of this country desire bimetallism, and if the Republicans place themselves squarely in line for the gold standard and the use of silver as subsidiary coinage only, there can be no doubt of the result of the contest.

"We failed to elect Bryan this year because the Republicans secured the bulk of the artisan vote, and we failed to convert enough of the farmer vote to offset it. But they are coming our way, and if Mr. Hanna is proceeding upon the theory that the farmer vote is lost to the Republicans, why, there can be no doubt of the issue."

REED'S TARIFF PLAN.

Wants a General Revision of Schedules at a Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Speaker Reed, it is said, is opposed to any temporary tariff legislation. He advocates a general revision of the schedules at a special or regular session after March 4. Congressman Dalzell believes the authors of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law are bringing forward the suggestions for an increase of the beer tax and other internal revenue propositions in the hope that they will prevail and afford an excuse for saying that there is no need of further general tariff revision. The Republican leaders know the business interests of the country are looking with some anxiety at any further attempt to revise the tariff. They charge that President Cleveland and his friends will try to control the Democratic organization in 1900, and are now playing clever politics.

Already the Republicans in the campaign just closed have indorsed Mr. Cleveland's financial policy. If they accepted the suggestions of the President and Secretary Carlisle for meeting the Treasury deficit by any temporary tariff law or by increasing internal revenue taxes they might find themselves four years hence in the position of having practically indorsed Mr. Cleveland's policy throughout.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Bryan Ran Ahead of His Ticket in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—Complete official returns have been received from every county in Kansas, and to-day the State Board declared this result: Bryan, 171,810; McKinley, 158,541. The National soundmoney vote was 1,209; Prohibition, 2,351. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists' vote was 1,232. Leedy, (Pop.,) for Governor, defeats Morrill, (Rep.,) by 7,509.

Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The official vote of Louisiana, with one parish, Pointe Coupe, missing, is: Bryan, 76,383; McKinley, (regular Republican Electoral ticket,) 17,938; sugar planters' Republican ticket, 3,689. Total, McKinley, 21,627; Palmer, 1,810. The vote of Pointe Coupe was mailed to the Secretary of State Nov. 10, but has not yet been received by him, and probably has been lost in the mail. It was: Bryan, 713; McKinley, 385. It will make the final vote stand: Bryan, 77,096; McKinley, 22,012; Bryan's plurality, 55,084; Bryan's majority, 53,274.

Trouble in Kent County, Del.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 23.—The Republican members of the Kent County Board of Canvass met to-day to canvass the vote for the county, as ordered by the court. The Republicans have six of the sixteen members of the board. Of the ten Democrats, seven remained away. W. H. Walker came and said he was willing to sign the returns. Two other Democrats were stopped from acting by their attorneys. Had they acted, the vote could have been counted and the returns made. The matter will come up in court to-morrow.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—Complete official returns from Illinois give McKinley 605,124; Bryan, 464,109; Palmer, 6,290; Levering, 9,808. McKinley's majority, 124,908.

BROWN AND DOCHARTY OUT.

Their Resignations Have Been Accepted by the Manhattan Club.

Col. William L. Brown is no longer a member of the Manhattan Club. His resignation, sent in the day after election, was accepted by the Board of Managers a few days ago, with very little discussion. He said that he felt impelled to retire from the club because the rules of the organization had been violated and its Democratic character outraged by the admission to the clubhouse of a large delegation of Union League clubmen, who turned the home of Democracy into "a rowdy place" in celebration of a Republican victory.

Ex-Register Augustus T. Docharty indorsed the sentiments expressed by Col. Brown, and also sent in his resignation. Mr. Docharty supported Bryan and Sewall, and, like Col. Brown, he had no sympathy with the sound-money enthusiasm and jubilation that swept through the Manhattan Clubhouse on the night of election. The sound-money Democrats were largely in the majority in the club, and included in that majority was the ex-Register's father-in-law, Edward Kearney.

Both resignations were accepted at the same time. Col. Brown's refusal to accede to President Coudert's request to reconsider his determination to resign left the managers no alternative, and the action of the board, therefore, was unanimous in accepting both resignations. That there is a pretty strong sound-money element in the present Board of Managers will be noted from a glance at the following names: William C. Whitney, Perry Belmont, George G. Haven, John D. Crimmins, C. C. Baldwin, Justice Charles H. Truax, Henry D. Macdona, Robert Maclay, and Frederic R. Coudert, ex officio.

A member of the board of Manhattan managers is authority for the statement that about a score of members had announced their intention to retire from the club after election, in order to save money, but when Col. Brown's letter was made public the stir in club circles that it created put these would-be resigners on the defensive. They were all sound-money men, and they could not afford, even in appearance, to follow Col. Brown's lead. Therefore, said the clubman, those who had prepared their resignations tore them up, and others deferred writing theirs until some future time.

"If the managers had not accepted Col. William L. Brown's resignation," said a Manhattan Club man yesterday, "there would have been from twenty-five to forty other resignations."

FRUIT FOR THANKSGIVING.

A Brisk Trade Has Pushed Prices Up 25 to 50 per Cent.

Large sales of California, Jamaica, and Spanish fruits were made yesterday for the Thanksgiving trade and for holding. E. L. Goodsell of the Goodsell Fruit Company said that the fruit market had responded to the excellent demand that exists just prior to a holiday, so that prices for all kinds of products were very good, and business was quite active. Until within a few days, low prices have prevailed, but now prices have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. The last receipts of California grapes are now coming into the market, and yesterday's sales of California Tokay grapes and Emperors—a grape similar to the Tokay—resulted in the fruit bringing about $3 to $4 per double crate of forty pounds.

The first direct steamer bringing a large cargo of new crop Sicily lemons arrived Saturday, and the fruit was sold yesterday at an average of $3 per box of 300 lemons, as against $1.75 that ruled about a month ago for similar grades. Jamaica oranges are arriving in large quantities, and 4,000 packages sold yesterday at from $2.50 to $3.25 per box of 200 oranges. Jamaica grape fruit sold at about $7 per barrel of about 100 fruits. The Goodsell Company yesterday also sold the first lots of Mexican oranges that have arrived this season. The fruit, however, was not in good condition, and 600 boxes sold at about $2.25 per box.

At the salesrooms of Brown & Seccomb, at 25 State Street, 1,165 packages of California grapes yesterday sold at $1.10 to $3.05 per package, 220 barrels of Jamaica oranges went at $4 to $4.25 per barrel, 125 boxes of Jamaica oranges at $2.05 to $2.87½ per box, and 5,260 barrels of Almeria grapes at $1.62½ to $8.87½. The California grapes that have not quite as good keeping qualities as the Spanish are being put on the market as they arrive, and will be all consumed by the end of December. The choice qualities of Spanish grapes will be put out in January.

Mr. Goodsell said that the last cargo of Almeria grapes for the season has already come in. The total importation will be 100,000 barrels short of that of last year, on account of a short crop, but prices are not proportionately higher.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY DINNER.

Two Hundred Descendants of the Pilgrims at Delmonico's.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants held its second annual meeting and dinner at Delmonico's last evening. It was attended by nearly 200 members.

The society was organized in 1895 by Edward L. Norton, Richard H. Greene, and William Milne Grinnell. It is composed of lineal descendants of those who came over on the Mayflower, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in December, 1620, who are more than eighteen years of age.

The banquet was held in the white and gold dining room. Henry E. Howland presided, and toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Guests," Henry E. Howland; "New-York City," William L. Strong; "The Pilgrims," the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D.; "Our Country," James C. Carter; "Colonial Warriors," Frederic J. de Peyster; "John Smith," John S. Wise; "Education in Politics," Edmund Wetmore; "Our Earliest Friends," G. de Weckherlin, Minister from the Netherlands; "The Ladies," Col. Edward C. James, and "The Society of Colonial Dames," Mrs. Howard Townsend.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—W. H. Crane yesterday engaged F. F. Mackay to play the part of a Wall Street broker in Miss Morton's new play, "A Fool of Fortune."

—The souvenir of the fiftieth performance of "The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night was a handsome cup and saucer of Limoges ware.

—When "Too Much Johnson" is produced in London, Mr. Gillette's part will be played by Paul Arthur, who is well known here, and is now a member of George Edwardes's company.

—Wilson Barrett and Elwyn Barrow have delivered to Charles Frohman their new play, "The Wishing Cap," which is to be produced in this city, and will be the next production at the Comedy Theatre in London.

—The success of "The Rogue's Comedy" has been so emphatic in Boston that E. S. Willard has decided to play no other piece during his American tour. He will follow Maurice Barrymore at the theatre now called Palmer's, Dec. 7, and remain there three weeks.

—Edward O'Flaherty, Treasurer of the Irish Prisoners' Fund, has presented to Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, a cane of furse wood, taken from the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, at Avondale, Ireland. The stick is a very serviceable one, and valuable from its historical associations.

MANY WOMEN MENACED.

They Find a Strong Defense Against Danger That Moves Near.

"Consumptive! Wasting away! Losing flesh! Tired out! Exhausted!"

These are all different ways of describing one great form of weakness from which thousands of women are suffering. They are nervous, thin-faced women, who lack brightness, vivacity, and seem to be continually weak, exhausted, and worn out. They are usually sallow, dyspeptic, and never have a fresh, healthy color. Many of them realize that they are in danger of contracting quick consumption and would gladly learn how to gain increased vigor, health, and strength. It is for the benefit of such women that the following words have been specially printed:

Mrs. M. Neeson, 272 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey I have gained increased health and strength, and to-day am feeling better than I have felt for many years. It is an excellent preparation, and I can strongly recommend it."

Thousands of opinions similar to the above have been constantly received from ladies whose health has been restored and whose lives have been saved by this great stimulant. Their words prove beyond question that Duffy's pure malt whiskey cannot be equalled. Nothing so speedily creates a healthy appetite, tones up the digestive organs, and purifies the blood. It gives strength and nourishment when everything else fails. All grocers and druggists keep Duffy's, but care should be taken to get the genuine.

A CHANGING WHEAT MARKET.

Many Drops and Rallies in the Chicago Pit Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The grain trade was a guess and a scalp early in the local market. Wheat was forced down to 75⅛ cents, December, and 78¼ cents, May, then had an unexpected upturn to 76⅛ cents and 80¼ cents, ⅝ cent over Saturday.

While the important Monday statistics were in doubt, the trade here followed the strength in St. Louis, which had a clean lead of 10 cents over Chicago. Light receipts made shorts buyers. The action of prices for the morning gives a pretty good idea of the condition of the wheat trade. December wheat, which closed at 75⅞ cents Saturday, after selling at 74¼ cents, started to-day with sales at 75¾ cents to 75¼ cents, and at once touched 75¼ cents. There was a strong rally of 1 cent, to 76⅛ cents, a dip to 75⅞ cents, a second rally to 76½ cents, a dip to 76 cents, a third rally to 76½ cents, and a break to 75¼ cents. May sold at 78 cents Saturday, and closed at 79⅝ cents. It started at 79½ cents to 79⅛ cents, and sold at 78⅞ cents, with first a rally to 80 cents, second a bulge to 80¼ cents, and then a drop to 79½ cents.

During the time the market showed strength it was a sort of pie-crust market. St. Louis led, with a spurt in prices; St. Louis bought here. The Winter wheat markets promised to run short on high-grade Winter grain, from which the pies, cakes, and crackers of the world must be made. When Chicago stocks went up in the visible supply report at 527,000 bushels decrease, and New-York showed a small decrease, the best prices were made.

Dispatches indicate that Spring wheat reserves will be held for higher prices. Altogether, the trade lacked leaders. There was lack of staying qualities on the part of both buyers and sellers. After 12 o'clock there was another buying flurry. It lifted prices to the best point of the day at 76¾ cents, December.

There was enough opposition to the early advance in wheat to create some short interest. Late in the session the bears gave up the fight, and there was some covering. Cash wheat went to ½ cent premium in the open market. Sentiment changed to the buying side, regardless of the somewhat bearish foreign news. December was advanced to 77 cents, closing at 76¾ cents.

Local Wheat Prices Rallied.

Both May and December wheat futures rallied yesterday from the quotations of Saturday. May wheat closed Nov. 21 at 84½ cents. Yesterday it opened at 84⅞ cents, and fluctuated between 86⅜ cents and 84½ cents, closing at 86¼ cents. December wheat closed on Saturday at 83¾ cents. It opened yesterday at 84¼ cents, and the quotations were between 86 cents, the closing price, and 84¼ cents.

NEW RIFLE-MAKING FIRM.

Hartley & Graham Have Purchased a Winchester Interest.

The combination which has for months been talked about in business circles between the Hartley & Graham establishment of this city and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company has at length been accomplished.

It is declared to be a purchase by W. J. Bruff, Secretary of the new firm. Hartley & Graham, 313 Broadway, manufacturers of the Remington rifle and the Remington bicycle, have recently bought the half interest in the concern owned by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and are now proprietors of the various factories for the turning out of rifles, ammunition, &c., both in this State and in Connecticut.

The new company is composed of Marcellus Hartley, President; Malcolm Graham, Vice President; W. J. Bruff, Secretary, and Wilfrid Hartley, Treasurer. Its capital is $300,000, and its plant is worth several millions. The works of the company, which are in Ilion, N. Y., support the town, which has a population of 8,000, and keep 1,200 hands in steady employment.

It is contemplated to remove the works to Bridgeport Conn., where they will be more lightly taxed, and can obtain cheaper labor. The company has furnished the Cuban insurgents with 35,000 rifles.

RUN DOWN AT THE BRIDGE.

Man and Woman Hurt by a Four-Horse Team.

While crowds of pedestrians were crossing the street at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, in Park Row, yesterday, about 2 o'clock, a big four-horse team belonging to the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works, swung around into the passageway, scattering the people in all directions.

A bridge policeman was powerless to stop the team, which knocked down a woman and a man, Edward Muhlig, a painter, fifty-six years old, of 855 Warwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

The woman escaped with a bruised knee and went home, refusing to give her name. A wheel of the heavy truck passed over Muhlig's heel, which was badly crushed. He also suffered from a lacerated wound of the leg, and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

Thomas McConnell was the driver of the truck, which was heavily loaded with structural iron. A large crowd collected, and the driver was threatened by some persons, but the police prevented any trouble.

For Dorothea Edgarita Crouse.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has confirmed the report of Referee George C. Austin, in which he awards $7,500 for the support and maintenance of nine-year-old Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, and also gives to the child's mother, Mrs. Costerlitz, $32,000 for sums expended by her for her daughter since the time of the death of the child's father. Little Miss Crouse has a fortune of nearly $2,000,000, which she inherited from her father, Daniel Crouse, the Syracuse millionaire, who left nearly twice that sum at the time of his death.

Police Department Changes.

Several changes in the Police Department were ordered by Chief Conlin yesterday. Deputy Chief Cortright, who has been in command of the Second Inspection District, was ordered to begin his duties as Deputy Chief. Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the City Hall Squad was assigned to duty as Acting Inspector in charge of the Second District. Sergt. Frank Kelly was detailed as Acting Captain in charge of the City Hall Squad. Roundsman Martin Conklin was detailed as Acting Sergeant in the City Hall Station.

SOUND MONEY MEN'S WORK

MR. BYNUM SPEAKS OF APPRECIATION BY REPUBLICANS.

Talk of Ways in Which Their Aid in the Campaign May Be Recognized by the Next Administration.

Chairman William D. Bynum of the National Democracy's Executive Committee was yesterday in consultation with members of the party in this city settling up the affairs of the organization. He called on Charles J. Canda, who was the Chairman of the local Committee on Finance, and on ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Bynum will remain in the city two or three days, and in that time, he says, the affairs of the committee will be settled up so far as the last campaign is concerned.

To-night Mr. Bynum and Treasurer Fresnel will be guests at the dinner tendered to ex-Gov. Flower by his friends among sound-money Democrats at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Bynum told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the financial end of the National Democratic Committee was satisfactory. "The committee has paid all its bills and is square with the world," he said. "We were never in debt, because we adopted the plan of paying for everything as we went along, and no man ever had to present a bill twice."

"Will the National Democrats expect recognition from the next Administration?"

"I believe the National Democrats will ask for nothing in the way of offices from the President-elect. They are not organized for spoils. I do not know that any one of them would accept a prominent office if it were offered to him.

"The Republicans have been generous in their estimate of the work done by the sound-money Democrats. Never before, so far as I remember, have Republicans been so disposed to speak kindly of Democrats of any shade of belief. In the West particularly they are inclined to give our organization credit for the work it did. Some Republicans believe they would have lost Indiana if it had not been for the third party.

"I think the talk of recognition by the new Administration grows out of this generous spirit on the part of Republicans. They were so glad to see us thump Bryan during the campaign that they give us all the credit we deserve.

"There are some offices to be filled which must be filled by Democrats, such as members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Civil Service Commission. I expect it would be a little galling if President McKinley were to select for such places men who had been active supporters of Bryan. Mr. McKinley might take the same view of it, and when he must appoint Democrats select some sound-money man. Further than this, I do not think the sound-money Democrats want recognition."

WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

National Democracy of Kings County to Have Permanent Organization.

The General Committee of the National Democratic Party in Kings County held a meeting in the Athenaeum, in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Edward H. Driggs presided and Robert H. Roy acted as Secretary. The most important action was the adoption of a resolution providing that the Executive Committee be empowered to call primaries as soon as the city shall be redistricted by the Board of Elections.

Edward H. Shepard sent a letter in which he said that only the most pressing business prevented his attendance, and continued:

"I write to express my hope that the committee will express itself clearly in favor of a persistence in the useful, and indeed necessary, Democratic work which it has done during the last two years and a half. The Democratic name has been discredited in many ways by some organizations which bear the name. But I do not permit myself to doubt that the Democratic Party will again stand upon its traditional grounds, the enemy of special privilege and advocate of equal rights. If the party shall be true to its own principles, I have no doubt of its ultimate and abiding triumph."

William E. Burton made a brief speech, in which he said that while the National Democratic vote in the recent election did not reach expectations, it was seen clearly that the future would bring success. The 1,500,000 majority cast for McKinley was to be read only as the vindication of Grover Cleveland, and those votes would in the future be counted in the Democratic majorities.

Election Commissioner Edwards, just before the meeting adjourned, moved that the organization hereafter be officially known as the National Democratic Party in Kings County, and the motion was carried.

Celebrated at a Dinner.

Arthur Sullivan of the firm of Sullivan & Vail, woolen merchants, gave a private dinner to a party of eighteen friends at the Union League Club, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, last evening in celebration of the late sound-money victory. On the cover of the menu and toastcard was a picture of Liberty, with the Stars and Stripes wrapped around her, and below it was the inscription, "We Need to Celebrate the Victory," which is a quotation from a speech of the President of the club.

Mysterious Death in Hoboken.

Hoboken has a death mystery. Samuel Kahn, who kept a cigar and stationery store at 510 First Street, was found partly conscious late Sunday night on Washington Street. He died in St. Mary's Hospital without speaking. City Physician Simon refused to give a death certificate, and an autopsy will be performed. Kahn's parents live at 266 East Fourth Street, this city. He was engaged to marry Miss Annie Fuhr next week, and she went to Hoboken Sunday and prepared his dinner, as was her custom. She says she left him in the best of spirits. She and his parents insist that he was murdered. No marks were found on his body, and the police believe he was killed by poison.

Republican Club's Work.

Adelbert H. Steele, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, has submitted a long report of the committee's work in the campaign, which the club has published. From this it appears that the committee spent $5,305.97, all of which was contributed by club members without personal solicitation. The committee purchased and put up sixty-one large American flags bearing the names of the National and State candidates, in the tenement house district.

FREE
BRIAR PIPE
FOR
25
Gail & Ax's
NAVY
LONG CUT
COUPONS
OR
GUMMED STICKERS

MR. CROKER AND TAMMANY.

He Will Give Advice and Advocate Conciliatory Measures.

Richard Croker, while declaring yesterday that he was out of politics, said that he was keenly interested in the success of Tammany, and that he proposed to do all that he could in his individual capacity to aid the organization.

The politicians of the Wigwam say that they are satisfied that Mr. Croker has no idea whatever of reassuming the personal direction of the organization, but they are also satisfied that he will act in an advisory capacity to the managers. They point out with various degrees of satisfaction that Mr. Croker wants all Democrats to get together for the municipal campaign of next year.

Mr. Croker indicated yesterday that he believed in conciliation and harmony among the Tammany men in the city and the adoption of a policy that would attract other Democrats to their support. The politicians say that he has made it pretty clear that he does not favor keeping any one outside of Tammany who wants to go in simply on the ground that he could not support the Chicago ticket at the last election. Mr. Croker's policy is that of pacification. He said yesterday that Tammany's administration in this city had been far more economical than the Republican administration.

"The spending of money," he said, "seems to have been the most important thing that the Republican administration has done. I have talked with many of my friends since my arrival home, and they all believe that it is necessary that Tammany should present a united front in view of the election for Greater New-York, which will probably take place next year. This seems to be the opinion of the Tammany leaders with whom I have talked. Whatever I may be able to do to unite the Democrats of this city I am willing to do."

Mr. Croker said that he did not care to talk politics further than that. He said that he would remain here attending to his personal business for some time. The Tammany leaders seemed to be satisfied that Mr. Croker does not propose to interfere with the internal affairs of Tammany in any way, and that he will take no sides in the row between John C. Sheehan and Henry D. Purroy.

Mr. Sheehan had a half hour's conference with Mr. Croker yesterday at the office of Peter F. Meyer & Co., 111 Broadway. Mr. Sheehan would not talk when he came out, but was evidently very well pleased with what had been said at the conference.

Mr. Croker saw several friends at his office yesterday. His callers included Henry D. Hotchkiss, one of the Sachems of the Tammany Society who declared for sound money; John J. Scannell, Michael T. Daly, and several others. Mr. Purroy is also said to have talked with him yesterday. Up to the time he left his office yesterday ex-Mayor Grant had not called on Mr. Croker.

Has a Supposed Lawyer Arrested.

James R. Turner, who says he is a lawyer of 15 West Eleventh Street, was arrested in East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday morning after an exciting chase. He is charged with passing worthless checks on Mrs. Lizzie Saalfield, wife of the music publisher in Fourteenth Street. She said she had been looking for Turner for nearly a year. She saw him in front of the Hotel Savoy, but when she tried to stop him he knocked her down and ran away. She ran after him, and was joined by several others. Turner was arrested at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. He was held for examination in the Yorkville Court in default of $500 bail.

Tea Room for Women Shoppers.

Women shoppers can find rest and refreshment at the Mazapura Tea Room, 124 West Twenty-third Street, which was opened yesterday. A lunch will be served at popular prices, and for the first three days a cup of Ceylon-India tea will be furnished free to all. The rooms are finished in white enamel and gold, and decorated with palms and India scarfs. Pictures representing the various processes of preparing tea for the market hang upon the walls. Small packages of tea in their original wrappers, from a quarter of a pound up, will be there for persons who want them.

Steamship Sank After Collision.

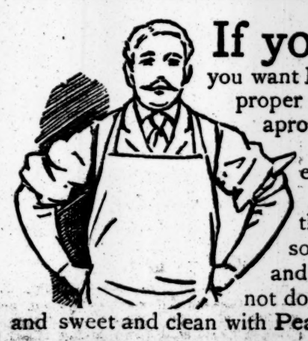
The steamship Kate C. Stevens, Capt. Stevens, which runs between this city and South Norwalk, Conn., in the oyster trade, was in collision last evening with a barge in tow off Stepping Stones Lighthouse. The Stevens's starboard bow was badly stove in and she filled rapidly. She was headed for City Island beach, but sank before reaching it. Capt. Stevens and his crew of five men landed safely in their own boat.

Binghamton Man Taken Ill.

Charles Shanly, a contracting engineer of Binghamton, N. Y., was taken ill last evening in Smith and McNell's Hotel, in Greenwich Street, and removed to the New-York Hospital in an ambulance. The surgeon said Mr. Shanly's ailment was "acute articular rheumatism."

Elected a First Lieutenant.

Company G of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., elected unanimously First Sergt. Henry Maslin as its First Lieutenant last evening, at the armory of the regiment, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.



If you're a butcher, you want Pearline. You want it for the proper washing of your frocks and aprons, and to keep the benches, blocks, floors, shelves, hooks, etc., as clean as they ought to be. There's nothing that will do this like Pearline. And it takes so little time, and so little trouble and work that there's no excuse for not doing it. Keep everything dainty and sweet and clean with Pearline.

SWINDLED AT AN OLD GAME.

How a Corning Real Estate Owner Lost $2,800.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 23.—S. Spicer Berry, a retired business man and a large real estate owner, was the victim of the old-time swindle of the tin box and three card trick to-day. For several days a well-dressed man has been here trying to arrange for the purchase of one of Berry's farms, which are situated at Caton, a few miles from this city. To-day the supposed land purchaser and Berry started to drive to see the farm.

On the way they met a poorly dressed fellow, who said he was from the South, and that he had lost a sum of money at cards in this place last night. The Southerner did not mourn his loss much, as he displayed a large roll of bills, and had money in every pocket. He began to show the three-card trick at which he lost his money last evening. The well-dressed swindler and Berry became interested, and the former bet $5 with the second stranger, which he won. Then he suggested to Berry that they play for a stake of $5,000, of which the well-dressed stranger was to furnish $2,200 and Berry $2,800. Berry consented, and came to this city and drew the money from the bank.

They returned and found the poorly dressed stranger waiting for them. The money was placed in a tin box, and the swindler said he would have to go to Elmira to get the $2,200. Both the swindlers consented to allow Berry to take care of the box, and they started off. When Berry opened the box he found it contained nothing but a stone and some paper.

The swindlers made good their escape, and the slightest clue to their whereabouts cannot be learned. Berry is a man of advanced age, and made considerable of his money digging gold in California.

WAS NOT LEPROSY AFTER ALL.

A Woman Supposed to be Suffering from the Disease Cured.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—In the early part of last February the Board of Health thought it had discovered a genuine case of leprosy in the illness of Mrs. Mary Ames of 641 Second Street, South Boston. The woman, who is about forty-five years old, had been ill for nearly two years previous to coming under the notice of members of the board, and leading physicians believed her to have Asiatic leprosy. Her condition became pitiable, and it was decided that she must be sent to the place of isolation at Gallup's Island.

Dr. Durgin of the board, while realizing that the woman showed every symptom of leprosy, did not feel fully convinced that this was the disease from which she was suffering, and he began a systematic treatment for another blood disorder. After about three months of this care on the part of Dr. Durgin, the trouble began to disappear, and Mrs. Ames became as well as if never ill. Her home in South Boston had been broken up, and she was given a home at the institution at Long Island, where she has been since her recovery from her illness. Her friends are talking of bringing suit against the city, but Dr. Durgin says that the woman was not subjected to any danger while she was at Gallup's, and he does not understand on what grounds a suit can be entered against the city by her.

He thinks praise, and not censure, should be given the city officials who handled the case and restored Mrs. Ames to health.

The National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League, held here, with James C. Carter presiding, the following organizations were admitted to affiliated membership: The Albany Civic League, the Municipal Association of Biddeford, Me.; Civic Club of Pittsburg, the Health Protective Association of Philadelphia, the Civic Federations of Des Moines, Iowa, and Denver, Col.; the Good Government Club of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the League for Better City Government of Los Angeles, Cal.

Invitations for the next annual meeting and conference were received from Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, and Denver. Louisville was the first choice, but the matter of selecting the place was referred to a sub-committee. A number of the out of town members of the committee were present at the meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Samuel Wall of this place gave birth to triplets last night, a boy and two girls. All are well and strong.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Dr. J. D. Morrison decided to-day to accept the Episcopal Bishopric of Duluth, to which he was elected last month.

POINT ARENA, Cal., Nov. 23.—After clinging to the rigging of the wrecked steamer San Benito twenty-seven hours, twenty-three men were rescued by the steamer Wrott.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 22.—The steamer Beta on her outward trip to Havana sent a boat's crew aboard the derelict three-masted schooner Luther M. Reynolds. The men set the vessel on fire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Three masked men, two white and one negro, last night assaulted aged Mrs. Buckholz. They beat her until she was unconscious and took a purse containing $300 in cash from her pocket.

HEBRON, Neb., Nov. 23.—Capt. J. H. Stickle, President of the Blue Valley Bank, has been convicted of wrecking that institution and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—By the burning of the dwelling of Snyder Neal, a farmer living five miles north of Hamilton, Mo., Saturday night, five of Neal's children lost their lives.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Frederick Luther, fireman at the electric road power station, at Weir, shot his boarding mistress, Mrs. Abby E. Barber, to-day, and then he killed himself. The cause for the act is unknown.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 23.—Patrick Meagher, a Justice of the Peace at Gilbers, a suburb of this city, and his mother, were found dead in bed at their home this morning. Their deaths were caused by asphyxiation from coal gas.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 22.—The Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company's new electric power plant will be started for the first time to-morrow morning. Invitations have been sent to a large number of prominent persons to be present.

NUNA, Ark., Nov. 23.—Thomas Carey and "Hoppy" Hopkins were locked in jail here yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. The jail burned this morning. Carey and Hopkins were burned to death. It is believed they set fire to the jail.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—At Priceburg Constable Max Koehler shot and killed Frank Ritski. The Constable was arrested, and is in jail on a charge of murder. Koehler went to Ritski's house to arrest him on a warrant charging him and two others with assault.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 22.—The managers of the Texas Elevator and Compress Company have been cited to appear before Judge R. E. Burke Wednesday to show cause why the affairs of the company should not be placed in the hands of a receiver. This is a suit growing out of the failure of W. White & Co. The plaintiffs are citizens of Louisiana.

HAZELTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—Three Hungarians entered Casper Laboy's house at Nesquhoming this morning and attacked Laboy with a knife. Mrs. Laboy tried to spread an alarm, and was stabbed to death by the would-be robbers, who then made their escape. Laboy was fatally wounded. Three suspected men have been arrested.

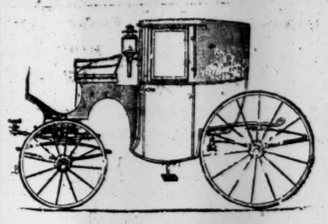
HENRIETTA, Texas, Nov. 23.—Excitement is high over the recent rich discoveries of gold in the Wichita Mountains, Indian Territory. Numerous parties are rushing to the new mines. The Henrietta Board of Trade has started the organization of a railroad company to construct a line from Henrietta to the gold fields and on to Fort Sill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—The job printing offices of this city to-day became "open" offices, Typographical Union No. 80 refusing to declare the boycott against Hudson & Kimberly off, as requested by the local typothetae. There will be no general walk-out, but in every office where a non-union man is put to work the union printers will quit.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Cedar Avenue cottage of ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Murray was entered by burglars last night. Every room in the house was ransacked. The cottage is unoccupied. Mr. Murray will make an examination of the premises to-morrow to ascertain what has been stolen.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Nov. 23.—James Tarr, a young farmer, near Delmont, some time ago became infatuated with the nineteen-year-old daughter of John Long, and secretly married her. The parents found the marriage certificate, but denied Tarr permission to visit his wife. Long and his wife were absent from home yesterday. Tarr spent some time with his wife. Tarr and his wife were later found dead, with bullet holes through their hearts. So angered was the father that he threw the body of Tarr in the yard, where the undertaker found it.

Flandrau & Co.



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RECEIVER'S SALE
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These Pianos are now offered for sale at a
Great Reduction
FROM FORMER PRICES.
WILLIAM FOSTER,
AS RECEIVER OF
WEBER PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms: 108 5th Ave.

JEWISH WOMEN'S RECEPTION

Given to Visiting Delegates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The local section of the National Council of Jewish Women tendered a reception to the National Board and visiting delegates at the Mercantile Club, the fashionable Hebrew organization of Philadelphia, this afternoon. A dinner was first given to the guests in the handsome café of the clubhouse, and a general reception was held later in the library.

The members of the National Board present included President Mrs. Hannah Solomon, Miss Sadie American, Miss Henrietta G. Frank, Mrs. Bertha Mandell, Mrs. Witkowsky, Miss Witkowsky, Miss Anna Einstein, all of Chicago; Miss Sophie Beer of New-York, Mrs. Sophie Axman of Kansas City, Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin of Denver, Miss Julia Felsenthal, and Mrs. Nusbaum of Marion, Ind. The local section was represented by Miss Laura Mordecai, President, of Pennsylvania, and a number of other ladies. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Solomon, Miss American, and several others.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather with showers, warmer, southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather and showers, warmer brisk southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, followed by clearing weather Tuesday night, war

THE BLOODED STOCK SHOW

POMPOUS CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IN THE GARDEN.

Rare Breeds on Exhibition—Parade in the Ring—Light First Day's Attendance—The Awards.

Madison Square Garden is this week given up to cattle, sheep, swine, and a few ponies. It is the second annual Live Stock Show, and is given under the auspices of the National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock.

The show did not have a very auspicious opening, and the attendance was very light all day. The managers, however, are in no way discouraged. They say that last year the attendance was very light for the first half of the week, and during the last three days the Garden was well filled.

There are not so many animals on exhibition this year as last, but judges of live stock say that the quality is far superior to that of the last show. Some changes have been made in the arrangement of the Garden this year. The animals are nearly all on the main floor, instead of being in the stalls in the basement.

The cattle are in temporary stalls next to the arena boxes. Around the ring are stalls which are occupied by the sheep, and the swine are in the annex, on Twenty-seventh Street. After the show closes, all the animals are put in the basement for the night.

In the restaurant at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden is the dairy exhibition, and several incubators and brooders in working order add to the attraction.

Sheep-Shearing Contest.

One of the features of yesterday's show was to have been a sheep-shearing contest and sheep-dog trial. Last year the sheep shearers and the dogs proved to be the most interesting part of the show. They have not arrived yet, but are on the way from Ontario and are expected to-day.

Judging fat cattle, Dorset sheep, herds of Shetland ponies, and Aberdeen-Angus fat cattle formed the programme yesterday. Then there was a parade of all animals in the ring. This was by far the most interesting part of the day's show, and it gave all in the Garden a chance to see the animals out of their boxes and to note their different points.

The Normandies led the parade. This breed is only on exhibition in the Garden, and the animals are from the farms of T. A. Havemeyer and Chester W. Chapin. The Normandy is a new breed for this country, the first shown here being imported by Mr. Chapin; but in France this breed is preferred to any other. They are very hardy and run out to pasture all the year. The cows are good milk givers, the yearly yield of a developed cow being from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk, which will give 300 to 350 pounds of butter. The cows weigh from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds, and the bulls from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds.

Next to the Normandy came the Simmenthal, a Swiss breed, and another novelty to lovers of fine stock in this country. There are five in the show, owned by T. A. Havemeyer. Segg, a three-year-old bull, weighing 2,080 pounds, led this section of the parade, and behind him were two cows, Spless and Jungferl, and two heifer calves.

Characteristics of the Swiss.

The Swiss cattle are large and well formed, the usual weight of the cows being about 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, exceptional weights being 1,500 pounds. Mature bulls range from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. In color they vary from a light to a dark chestnut brown, the lighter being denominated by some writers as a "mouse color." The light shade is particularly observable in a narrow line along the back, in the inside of the ears, and in the tufts of hair between the horns. The horns are rather short, of smooth texture, and tipped with black.

The nose is black and is surrounded by a meal-colored band, a yellow strip extending from the middle of the lower lip to the upper lip, and on the sides of the nostrils. The mouth and tongue are generally dark gray or black; the switch and hoofs are also black; udder well developed, white and smooth. The shoulders are large, the thighs wide apart, hind quarters heavy, and the hind legs straight. The disposition is extremely kind and docile. Their marks are very persistent, a fact which denotes the purity of the breed.

In their native country they have been reared and kept for centuries especially for the dairy, where they are wintered in the valleys on the coarsest food. They graze among the rocks and rugged steeps often at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. For four months of the year they are kept on the most elevated feeding grounds, where a large number will be attended by one man, who combines in himself the offices of herder and dairyman.

Cheese is the chief dairy product, and it is said that each cow produces by the end of the season of four months an average of 225 pounds, and that the best cheese of the country is made upon these elevated pastures.

The Short-Horn Class.

The Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, and Ayrshires followed. J. G. Robbins & Son of Horace, Ind., and Kent & Watson of Jamestown, N. Y., are the principal exhibitors with Shorthorns. They will be judged in the ring on Thursday. George S. Redhead, W. S. Van Natta, G. O. Holcomb, and Thomas Clark show most of the Herefords, and the judges will have a hard time selecting the best to-morrow.

Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holstein-Friesians will occupy the ring to-day. Miller & Sibley and J. O. Magie & Sons are the largest exhibitors, and their men were preparing the animals for the ring yesterday.

Rufa of St. Francis, a bull owned by Magie & Sons, attracted lots of attention while having his horns polished. He is not the best tempered bull in the Garden, and one man had to hold him steady by the nose ring. Another man burnished his horns. First of all, they were filed, and then sandpapered. When quite smooth, a well-known brass polish was rubbed on, and to give them the finishing touches silicon was used, and then the horns shone brilliantly.

In the Guernsey classes, J. B. Duke, A. J. Cassatt, W. Lindsay & Sons, and the Westport Farms are the chief exhibitors. Gov. Morton sent his cattle down last year and won several prizes. They are not here this year.

The judges are as follows: Ponies—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; shorthorns—Robert Miller, Brougham, Ontario, Canada; Aberdeen-Angus—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Herefords—E. S. Shockey, Chicago; Jerseys—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Guernseys—James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Holstein-Friesians—S. Burchard, Hamilton, N. Y.; Ayrshires—George K. Taber, East Aurora, N. Y.; Shropshires and Oxfords—George Allen, Allerton, Ill.; Southdowns, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and Dorsets—George Aitken, Woodstock, Vt.; Fat Cattle—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, Canada; Fat Sheep—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Swine—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Dairy Products and Appliances—W. B. Young, this city.

THE FIRST DAY'S AWARDS.

Prize Winners in Dorset Sheep, Fat Stock, and Ponies.

Dorset sheep, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, fat stock, and ponies were judged yesterday. These are light classes and it was not very hard work selecting the best. The awards made were as follows:

Sheep, Dorsets—Class No. 153, two years old or over.—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity Boy; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class No. 154, ram one year old—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class 155, ram lamb—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity; second prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity; third prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class 156, ewe two years old or over—First prize, J. L. Henderson & Son; second prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity.

Class 157, ewe one year old—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class No. 158, ewe lamb—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class No. 159, flock—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son.

Class No. 161, best ram—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Tranquillity Boy.

Class No. 162, best ewe—Second prize, Rutherford Stuyvant's Tranquillity.

Class No. 160, get of ram—First prize, Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Class No. 190, wether, one year old—First prize, John Campbell; second prize, W. H. Newton; third prize, Maple Shade Stock Farm.

Class No. 191, wether lamb—First prize, S. H. Todd & Son's Tinker; second prize, S. H. Todd & Son's Tom; third prize, John Campbell; fourth prize, G. Howard Davidson.

PONIES.

Class 1, Shetland stallions, 3 years old or over, not exceeding 46 inches in height.—First prize, T. L. Watt, Jr.'s, Montreal; second prize, T. L. Watt's Monte Carlo.

FAT STOCK.

Class 163, Shorthorns, steer or heifer, 2 years old.—First prize, Kent & Watson's Ruby; second prize, J. C. Robbins & Son's Gay Lavender.

Class 175, grades and crosses, steer or heifer, 2 years old.—First prize, W. S. Van Natta's Hereford grade, Tom Reed; second prize, E. Wright Allen's Gold Bug.

Class 176, steer or heifer, 1 year old.—First prize, S. R. Pierce's Queen of Woodlawn; second prize, S. R. Pierce's King of Woodlawn; third prize, E. Wright Allen's Punch.

Class 177, steer or heifer calf.—First prize, E. Wright Allen's Bowery Bill; second prize, S. R. Pierce's Rebecca of Woodlawn.

CATTLE, ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Class 169, steer or heifer, two years old.—First prize, S. B. Pierce's Rusty; second prize, S. R. Pierce's Prince of Woodlawn; third prize, Goodwin & Judy's Blackcap VIII.

Class 170, steer or heifer, one year old.—First prize, S. R. Pierce's Black Jim; second prize, S. R. Pierce's Pride V. of Woodlawn; third prize, Goodwin & Judy's Rosebud Roe.

Class 171, steer or heifer calf.—First prize, S. R. Pierce's Black Bob of Woodland; second prize, S. R. Pierce's Black Bird of Woodlawn; third prize, S. R. Pierce's Sporty Kid.

The programme for to-day is as follows:
10 A. M.—Exercise animals in ring.
11 A. M.—Judging Hampshire and Oxford wethers.
1 P. M.—Judging Holstein-Friesian cattle.
3 P. M.—Judging Guernsey cattle.
3 P. M.—Oxford sheep.
5 P. M.—Parade Simmenthal cattle.
8 P. M.—Judging Jersey cattle.
9:15 P. M.—Judging shorthorn fat cattle.
10 P. M.—Parade of fat cattle and prize winners.

Tiffany & Co.

Handsome Gold Watches for Young Ladies.

An entirely new line of small watches, suitable for young ladies, at the following attractive prices:

In plain 18 karat gold open-face cases, - - - - - - - - - $25
In enameled gold cases, with enameled dials, - - - - - - - $40
In enameled gold cases, set with diamonds, - - - - - - - - $70
$75, and upward.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MARBLEHEAD HOME AGAIN.

Got at Least One American Released in Her Turkish Cruise.

The United States cruiser Marblehead, recently detached from the European station, arrived in port yesterday, having been away since March, 1895. Her service has been in connection with the Armenian situation, the vessel having been stationed much of the time at Mersina, in the Province of Adana, Asia Minor, and in the Gulf of Iskenderoon, at the extreme eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Mersina, or Mersine, as the naval officers spell it, is the terminal of a railroad penetrating the interior, and hence a source of information regarding conditions in the interior. The presence of the American cruiser exerted a wider influence because of the railroad, and perhaps for that reason the officers of the Marblehead knew little of the Armenian atrocities beyond the particulars obtained in the newspapers.

The Marblehead is a small vessel, having a displacement of only 2,089 tons, length 257 feet, beam 37 feet, and mean draught of 14 feet 7 inches. She had but just gone into commission when ordered to Europe, and during the voyage proved herself an eminently satisfactory seagoing craft.

From Gibraltar she went to Smyrna, and had cruised about the coast of that vicinity for only a short time when ordered to participate in the Kiel festivities. She was the only one of the American fleet to go through the Kiel Canal, her light draught permitting her to do so. Then followed a cruise in the waters of northern Europe, with visits to ports of Sweden and Norway. Returning to the Mediterranean, she was ordered in October, 1895, to Mersina, and with the exception of a short time in February of this year, when she joined the fleet at Smyrna, she continued at Mersina.

Commander Charles O'Neill, who had thus far been in command, was detached, and Commander Thomas F. Jewell succeeded him.

Commander O'Neill was appealed to in a few minor cases, where questions of American citizenship were involved, but only one case in connection with Armenian troubles came to the notice of Commander Jewell.

At the time the Rev. Mr. Knapp, an American missionary, was ordered to leave Bitlis and was escorted by the Turkish authorities to Alexandretta, eighty miles from Mersina, to be deported by the French mail steamer, American Consular Agent Walker telegraphed for the Marblehead to come at once to Alexandretta. The Turkish officials, hearing of the telegram, released Mr. Knapp at once, and Commander Jewell, therefore, had nothing to do upon arrival there. This was said to be the characteristic method of the Turks—holding out always till the final threat was made, and then surrendering.

The Marblehead requires dry docking and a few minor repairs, but can be in readiness for sea service with Admiral Bunce's fleet in two weeks.

Charge Fraud in the Sale.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—Connolly Brothers, contractors of Kingston, Ont., have entered suit in the Ontario Superior Court against the Trinidad Asphalt Company, J. W. Dowd, its President, and J. F. Coleman of New-York, for $50,000 damages for alleged misrepresentation and fraud in connection with the sale to them of the company's plant, two years ago. An action for $8,000 balance of the purchase money is at present pending against the Connolly Brothers.

Frank May Disappears.

Frank H. May, twenty-two years old, of 639 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Monday, Nov. 16. Yesterday the police were asked to look for the young man. He is 5 feet 5 inches in height and dark complexioned, with dark hair. His clothing was black, and he wore an Alpine hat. His parents can give no reason for his disappearance.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Peerless Collection of Furnishing Gems—Factory Prices.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN

QUESTION DISCUSSED BEFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

James L. Blair of St. Louis Says that Commissions Should Decide Questions Like the Monetary System—Everett P. Wheeler and Others Speak.

The Congregational Club had its monthly dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. About 100 members and guests including many women, were present. John H. Washburn presided. The topic announced for discussion was "The Permanent Lessons of the Campaign." James L. Blair, Police Commissioner of St. Louis, and Everett P. Wheeler made the set speeches. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Dr. R. A. Gunn, and L. C. Warner spoke in the discussion.

Mr. Wheeler, who was introduced by the Chairman as the "Champion of the Currency and of Reform," said that the first lesson he found in the campaign was that most of the evils that had spread broadcast the feeling of discontent that permitted 7,000,000 votes to be cast against honor were the results of defective, if not dishonest, legislation. The history of the past twenty-five years showed, he declared, that the greatest sin of the American citizen was in choosing incompetent and selfish men to represent him in Congress and in the Assembly.

"Turn back a few days," he said, "and look at the result of the election in your own district. The majority of you live south and west of Central Park. On the one side was an upright business man, standing for all you claim to stand for; on the other a Republican Bryanite, who carried the effrontery of his canvass so far that he dared send broadcast a circular denouncing the President for issuing bonds, the only action that at that time could have saved us from falling to a silver footing. Who was elected? The Republican Bryanite, because he was regular. You should have studied his record. But no; you did as the district leaders told you to do.

Elect Honest and Upright Men.

"It cannot be denied that every calamity that has befallen us in the past twenty-five years has been the result of defective legislation. If on March 4, 1877, Congress had been legislated out of existence the country would have been better off. We must learn from the past campaign and the nearness of the dangers we so narrowly escaped to choose upright and honorable men to represent us, men able to stand up and point out the right way and honest enough to take it.

"The second lesson we learn is that the great gulf between the rich and the poor must be bridged. The churches do not appear able to do it, but it must be done. The rich must get into closer relations with the poor. To-day and for years they are drawing further and further apart. There used to be the common ground of the public schools. Now the children of the rich attend private schools. The poor do not go, and perhaps would not be welcomed at the churches of the rich. New-Yorkers decline to make sacrifices for the love of their fellow man. They will not learn for themselves if his wants and complaints are just or are founded on unjustifiable ignorance. If they would try and learn the wants of their fellow men, try and alleviate the in many instances well founded feelings of discontent, New-York might claim to be a Christian city. That steps should be taken to bridge the gulf between the so-called classes and masses is the second and most important lesson of the campaign."

Dr. Stimson, after the Chairman had introduced Mr. Blair, referred to him as "the Roosevelt of the St. Louis Police Department."

"In the first place," said Mr. Blair, "it is apparent that widespread ignorance of economic laws exists, and that, too, not in the humbler classes only. Thousands who we had supposed were thoroughly conversant with the elementary principles of our Government were readily misled by the fallacy that it is the Government's duty to take care of the people, and not the people of the Government. That such an enormous vote, notwithstanding the signal victory won, was cast upon the side of economic error and political humbug is conclusive evidence that our peril was great.

Let Commissions Decide.

"The lesson to be deduced from this experience is that questions purely scientific in their nature, like the revenue and the monetary systems, should be intrusted to commissions of those who have made them their life study; that our legislative bodies are utterly incompetent, for the most obvious reasons, to rightly formulate laws requiring so large a measure of special knowledge, and that the efforts of the American Congress to deal with questions so technical is no less futile and dangerous than if they were to attempt to solve problems in astronomy or mechanics.

"Another deduction to be made is that, however conservative we are as a people, yet when temporary conditions are favorable a great mass of our people is susceptible to the influence of the ingenious demagogue appealing to prejudice between imaginary classes and to sectional jealousy. The vote cast for Bryan, eliminating those coerced by the party lash, is so large as to indicate that whenever there exists what is included in the term 'hard times' there will surely rise the Jack Cade who will advocate repudiation as a remedy, and will carry with him the uneducated and the unthinking in such numbers as to threaten the permanency of our institutions.

"Another fact emphasized by this campaign is that the average citizen is 'too good' to take an active interest in public affairs.

"Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky casting their Electoral votes for a Republican President, the result being so close in Tennessee and Virginia as to require many days to settle it, and other indications of the loss of Democratic votes, teach us that there is no longer and never can be again a solid South.

"A lesson is to be learned from this campaign upon the making of party platforms. Originally intended as declarations of principle binding the party to a definite course of conduct, they have been so long violated that they have come to be generally understood as mere vote-catching devices by which no one expects the party to abide. Thousands of Democrats swallowed the Chicago platform because they knew that no party ever lived up to its platform. Thus, the very insincerity of the party's declaration was made a reason for supporting its candidate. We have learned that the time for glittering generalities is past. The Indianapolis platform is perhaps the only one in the history of this country which tells the truth and the whole truth.

Widespread Discontent the Cause.

"Causes of discontent must be examined and remedied. The chief among them is the claim of unjust discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor and the charge that the so-called communism of wealth is a menace to our institutions. It will not do to say that either claim is without foundation, and it is the part of wisdom to examine the sincere purpose to cure the evil, if it exists.

"Finally, with such clear, emphatic, and final assurance to those who distrusted that the American people were competent to govern themselves, we cannot but accept the lesson that the people of the United States, North, South, East, and West, wherever they are, and whatever their condition, are an honest, upright, God-fearing, and patriotic people."

When the applause that greeted Commissioner Blair's speech was silenced, Dr. Stimson told of the effect of education on the voters of the "once solid South," and then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Blair.

In response to loud calls for the "one man present who had supported Mr. Bryan," Dr. Gunn told of his reasons for believing that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would benefit the poor. He said that the principal cause of the large vote for Mr. Bryan was the division between the rich and poor and the certainty that the division was growing wider and that, try as he would, the poor man could not improve his condition. Dr. Gunn considered that the lesson the campaign taught was that, unless the condition of the poor was bettered, something akin to a revolution would result.

L. C. Warren, in response to Dr. Gunn, said that he believed a very few months of prosperity and full working hours would cure all feelings of discontent and class hatred. He added that he hoped the victorious party would carry out some of the reforms fought for by the vanquished. He thought that the matter of injunction is carried too far, and that unless some change is made the country will see it carried to some great wrong. In the meantime, he believed that the corporations suffered at least as much from the people as the people suffered from corporations. "There are more bankrupt railroads in the West," he said, "than bankrupts riding on them."

During the evening a letter of congratulation was sent to the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, which was entertaining the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs at dinner in the Johnston Building. An answering letter of thanks received just as the meeting adjourned was greeted with applause when read by President Washburn.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Thanksgiving.

We all have much to be thankful for, and many tables will be especially brightened for this year's feast.

SILVER

will brighten your table and add to its beauty.

SOLID SILVER

exquisitely wrought in artistic and practical forms. Everything needed for use or decoration.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, cor. Broadway and 17th Street.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

NAIL TRADE IN A BAD WAY.

The Collapse of the Trust Threatens a Demoralized Market.

The approaching dissolution of the wire-nail trust, as foreshadowed in a dispatch from Chicago yesterday morning, causes no surprise in this city. Many of the members of the trade regarded the latest advance of 15 cents per keg in the market price as ill-advised under existing business conditions. The demand for nails was slow before the advance, and it became slower after the advance. In the month of August the total sales were not more than one-half of the limited output.

Within recent years there has been an enormous falling off in the demand for nails for building purposes. Inasmuch as steel, stone, brick, and tiling are the principal materials used in the construction of the buildings of the present day, there is but little use for nails. So dull did the nail market become that the formation of the so-called nail trust was regarded with much favor by a large proportion of the men engaged in the trade. The purpose of the new combination was to limit production and regulate prices on a uniform basis. The fact that the combination has failed in its efforts to control the market, simply demonstrates that the demand for nails is not sufficient to warrant the prices that were imposed. Sales are now being made under the schedule rates at almost any price that is offered.

The size of nail most in use nowadays is the ten-penny, and next to that comes the eight-penny. Since last March the base price for ten-penny nails has been $2.55 per keg for carload, and $2.65 per keg for less than a carload. To this basic price was added the usual 50 cents extra and 15 cents per keg for freight. The gross market price, therefore, was $3.30 per keg for ten-penny and $3.40 for eight-penny nails. For four-penny nails the trust schedule provided for the adding of 90 cents per keg extra to the base price. These rates proved to be too high. Builders declared that their margin of profits would not allow them to pay so much. The speedy decrease in the demand for nails forced the trust to close a large number of mills, thereby throwing hundreds of men out of employment.

Eastern dealers have some hope that a meeting of the trade will soon be held, and that a combination will be formed which will be able to handle the question of output and prices in a manner commensurate with the conditions and capabilities of the markets.

The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, with offices at Cortlandt and Church Streets, is one of the largest nail concerns in this city. F. E. Patterson, the manager, had no comments to make on the situation, yesterday. The smaller dealers, however, talked freely and expressed regret at the drop in prices.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—J. H. Parks, Treasurer of the Wire Nail Association, to-day said the nail association had been in operation since June, 1895. It had lived much longer than its most sanguine promoters expected, and as a financial undertaking had been an unprecedented success.

"It's present abandonment," said Mr. Parks, "is not due to any adventitious conditions in the organization or any internal indifference or shortcomings, but solely to the large growth of outside competition which has sprung up within the last few months. We do not think it would be a good business to continue longer a policy which is increasing competition so rapidly. The story that the association has large obligations which it is unable to meet is absurdly false, and it is a reflection on the honor and good faith of the nail manufacturers."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the leading members of the Nail Trust will be held at the Waldorf, New-York, Monday of next week.

Harlem Dispensary's New Quarters.

The new quarters of the Harlem Dispensary, at 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, were formally opened last night. The growth in the charitable work of the institution, since its organization in 1888, has made necessary two removals—the first from 2,294 Fourth Avenue, and the second from 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The new building was bought two months ago. It was formerly occupied by St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, and is admirably adapted to the uses of the dispensary. The speakers of the evening were Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who is one of the Trustees of the dispensary; the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, and the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young.

Iron Works Shut Down.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Ohio Iron Company's furnaces and rolling mills in this city, the largest iron works in Eastern Ohio, shut down to-day. Lack of orders is given as the reason for the stoppage.

COL. GRANT AT CANTON.

Calls on McKinley and Says He Would Enter the Cabinet.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Col. Fred D. Grant arrived here this afternoon. His coming was unannounced. He took a cab and drove at once to Major McKinley's residence.

Col. Grant discussed the campaign in New-York at some length in Major McKinley's study, and then retired for a short private talk with the President-elect.

Col. Grant afterward said his visit was of a social nature, but did not deny, when questioned, that a position in the Cabinet would be acceptable to him.

Major McKinley has received since his election three eagles, four coons, two roosters, one jackrabbit, and a lamb. A force of men were at work this morning replacing the fences which were destroyed by the delegations and carried away for souvenirs. The front yard will be plowed up in a few days and planted with grass seed.

Ex-Congressman and Mrs. Bellamy Storer are guests at the McKinley residence. Among the callers to-day were Col. L. P. Tarlton of Frankfort, Ky., who was Chairman of the delegation from his State to the St. Louis Convention, and ex-Gov. L. F. Hubbard of Minnesota. Gov. Hubbard says the people of Minnesota would be very glad to have Senator Cushman K. Davis appointed Secretary of State by Major McKinley.

"Senator Davis," said he, "is a man of broad culture and information. He has been an active member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for some years, is an accomplished linguist, and a close student of foreign affairs."

Abner McKinley arrived from New-York at noon.

LARGE AMOUNT OF TIMBER.

Gen. Alger a Possible Secretary of War—W. McKinley Osborne Silent.

The Cabinet makers had a busy day yesterday. An unusual quantity of Cabinet timber was on hand, and the political gossips made the most of it.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who has been put down as a possible Secretary of War, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He fought shy of all politicians, and said his visit here had nothing to do with any Cabinet places. He was on his way to Boston, where he is to make a speech to-night at a political meetir He is to speak on "The Wrecks of the Campaign."

Col. Nathan Bey Scott of West Virginia, who is the candidate of Southern Republicans for Postmaster General, was still in the city. Col. Scott is solid with the New-York State Republican organization, and with some members of that organization has held numerous informal conferences during the two or three days he has been in the city since he was at Canton.

"Cousin" William McKinley Osborne of Boston, the Secretary of the National Committee, was at headquarters yesterday. He was in Canton and Cleveland all of last week, and saw Major McKinley and Chairman Hanna on several occasions. He looked wise on his arrival among the politicians yesterday, but was silent as to anything he may have learned as to the plans of the President-elect. He was asked if Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, would probably be the next Postmaster of New-York City. He said nothing further than to remark: "Wakeman would make a good Postmaster."

Mr. Wakeman, who is on terms of intimacy with Cornelius N. Bliss, discussed the latter's eligibility for Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bliss is President of the league of which Mr. Wakeman is Secretary. Mr. Wakeman said: "I would like to correct the impression which has gone abroad regarding Cornelius N. Bliss and his eligibility for any portfolio. Newspaper mention places Mr. Bliss's firm as an importing house, which is not the case. His business is that of domestic comission—that is, his house is agent for the distribution of the products of several large American manufacturing companies. Mr. Bliss's company is neither importer, buyer, nor seller of goods on its own account, but agent for many large mills.

Gov. Charles A. Busiel of New-Hampshire will have, it was said yesterday, the backing of the Republican organization of his State for a place in the Cabinet. He would prefer to be Secretary of the Navy. He may receive the indorsement of Republicans in other New-England States. Gov. Busiel was a promising candidate for the United States Senate some time ago. A successor to Senator J. H. Gallinger is to be chosen. It appears, so politicians from that State say, that Mr. Gallinger will have supporters enough in the Legislature to make his election sure, and the Governor is no longer in the Senatorial race, but is content while his friends direct their energies toward securing a Cabinet position for him.

McKINLEY'S EBBITT HOUSE ROOMS.

The Suite Which He Will Occupy Before Going to the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It has not been doubted that President-elect McKinley would occupy, prior to his inauguration, the same rooms he has always occupied since his election to Congress, in the Ebbitt House. It is now stated that Gov. McKinley's brother, Mr. Abner McKinley, last night completed the arrangements for the reception of the Presidential party and left for Ohio. The rooms which Major McKinley and his wife occupied during his Congressional career will be refurnished and made suitable for the occasion.

Mr. McKinley's party will consist of himself, his wife and her maid, his mother, his brother, Abner McKinley; his nephew, James McKinley; his niece, Miss Grace McKinley; his wife's sister, Miss Barbour, and perhaps others.

Mr. McKinley and his invalid wife will occupy Suite 332 on the third floor, fronting on Fourteenth Street, and overlooking the avenue. It is a big, handsome suite, with nine large windows, and has a fine bathroom and an ante-room attached. These were occupied by Vice President Stevenson during the inauguration four years ago. Other suites engaged are on the same floor, extending the entire Fourteenth Street side of the house.

An Invitation to Canton.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 23.—Congressman William Alden Smith last night received a telegram from Major McKinley asking him to come to Canton. He will leave to-morrow morning.

"There is no significance whatever in my visit," said Mr. Smith this afternoon. "I have simply received an invitation from Mr. McKinley to call upon him, and I shall do so. I intended to go to New-York first, and thence to Washington, but I shall go from here direct to Canton."

"Do you anticipate an extra session of Congress?"

"Yes; I think Mr. McKinley will call a session soon after his inauguration."

Arrested for Killing His Horse.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 23.—William Clifton, a hackman in the employ of Mrs. Thomas Shreeves of Great Neck, is accused of beating his horse to death, and he will have a trial Saturday. It is alleged he overtaxed the strength of the horse, and when the animal could not pull he beat it with a shovel, and then with a club, until it died. He denies the charge.

Boy Shot by a Playmate.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Nov. 23.—Charles Bennett, eleven years old, son of Francis Bennett, a broker of 10 Wall Street, New-York, was accidentally shot in the hand this morning by a playmate, Harry Wynne, thirteen years old.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

The Great Annual Dinner

Wise housekeepers will buy to-day the things needed to grace the Thanksgiving Dinner Table. Rare China and rich Cut Glass are here at very moderate prices; much very beautiful China can be had at trifling cost.

DINNER SETS We have now on sale 500 Dinner Sets, containing 85 different designs from the best English, Austrian, French, German, and American makers. Here are some prices.

English porcelain, with green, brown or pearl gray border pattern, 100 pcs., $5.50.
American porcelain, flower decorations, a choice of four designs, 100 pieces, $10; 112 pieces, $12.
English porcelain, royal flower decorations, blue patterns, 113 pieces, $15.
Limoges China, flower decorations, three designs; 113 pcs., $18; 114 pcs., $20.
Haviland China, blue flower decorations, gold on handles, 112 pcs., $22.50.
Haviland China, two designs, roses and violets, gold on handles, 112 pcs., $27.
Haviland China, pink border of roses, with scattered sprays, gold handles, 113 pieces, $45.
Haviland China, green spray decoration, gold on handles, 125 pcs., $55.
Other Haviland China Sets, $75 to $225.

Basement.

CHOICE TABLE LINENS We assume that it will not take long for New-York housekeepers to discover that we keep a first-class Linen store.

In choice Table Linens we have a complete stock of the best Irish, Scotch, Flemish, and Saxon. The following bargains appear among the cheaper grades:

Flemish, hemmed, damask Cloths and Napkins to match;
2½ yard Table Cloth and one dozen ⅝ Napkins, $7.
3 yard Table Cloth and one dozen ⅝ Napkins, $8.75.
Saxon, hemstitched, damask Cloths and Napkins to match;
2½ yard Table Cloth and one dozen ⅝ Napkins, $6.
3 yard Table Cloth and one dozen ⅝ Napkins, $6.
Good Saxon damask Cloths and Napkins to match;
2½ yard Table Cloth and one dozen ¾ Napkins, $3.65.
3 yard Table Cloth and one dozen ¾ Napkins, $4.15.
Remember the damask Table Linens advertised yesterday, 72 in., Scotch, $1 a yard; 72 in., Flemish, $1.50 a yard.

Fourth Avenue.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Worth repeating, for the assortments are as yet unbroken.

Imported linen Collars at 12½c from 25c.
Imported linen Cuffs at 25c from 40c.
Imported linen bosom Shirts, at $1, from $1.75.
Men's Chevrette Gloves, $1, from $1.75.

Each item is a most unusual bargain.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

TABLE CUTLERY Prices are considerably reduced on Carving Sets and other lines of good Table Cutlery.

Stag handle Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $3 set; usually $4.25.
Stag handle Carvers and Forks, silver plated ferrules, $4.25; usually $5.75.
Celluloid handle Dinner and Dessert Knives, $2 and $1.75; usually $2.75.
Celluloid handle Dinner and Dessert Knives, $6, $5.50; usually $8, $7.50.
Celluloid handle Cheese Scoops, steel, 75c; were $1.25.
Celluloid handle Fruit Knives, sterling silver ferrules and silver plated blades, $5; usually $6.

Basement.

SILVER PLATED WARE The following items of quadruple Silver Plated Ware are of the best quality. A recent purchase enables us to reduce the prices in an extraordinary way. The differences in prices are actual. The bargains cannot be repeated.

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, bright finish, with bead border (spoon holder and creamer gilt), $25 from $35.
5 pieces, satin finish, $10 from $18.
5 pieces, bright finish, with rococo border, $16 from $22.
5 pieces, ribbed and satin finish, $12 from $18.
Coffee Sets, 4 pieces, embossed (spoon holder and creamer gilt), $12 from $25.
4 pieces, fluted design, bright finish, (spoon holder and creamer gilt,) $10 from $13.35.
4 pieces, ribbed and satin finish, $7 from $13.50.
The regular Rogers triple-plated Tea Spoons are $3.50 a dozen; Table Forks, $6 a dozen, and Table Spoons, $7 a dozen. Meriden Cutlery Co. plated Knives are $2.75 a dozen.
A quantity of Sterling Silver Forks, Pie Knives, Fish Sets, and Nut Spoons are reduced twenty-five per cent.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DINNER TO DR. STORRS.

Congregational Club of Brooklyn Entertains the Venerable Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was the guest last evening of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn at its November meeting, in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue. Over 200 members of the club and invited guests were present.

The dinner, which was served at 6 o'clock, was presided over by the Rev. Joseph B. Clark, President of the club. At the table with Dr. Clark sat Dr. Storrs, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Dr. Storrs was the first speaker after dinner. He thanked the club. He said, humorously, that his lips now were constantly forming the words, "I thank you."

"If a newsboy sells me a paper," he said, "I thank him. I believe if a policeman arrested me to-night and charged me with burglary, I would say 'I thank you.'"

Speaking of the Congregational Church, he said he liked it because it had no superabundance of rules. The activity of its members was the basis of its strength.

Mr. Wayland said the Congregationalist Church is one of the democratic churches. Its success is largely due to the fact that each congregation is allowed to have its own ideas and to follow them on its own basis.

Gen. Woodford eulogized Dr. Storrs as a New-Englander who had come from a long line of New-England clergymen.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Conant, Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, John Arbuckle, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends and Mrs. Behrends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boorum, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Byington, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brissel, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beales, George C. Brainard, Miss Brainard, Miss Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boylston, the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod and Mrs. McLeod, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. H. T. Stansbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nichols, the Rev. Albert F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Redfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rom

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Per Month.....1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Violin Recital—8:00 P. M.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—His Wife's Father—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—A Parisian Romance—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Power of the Press—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—A Famous Woman—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LOGEROT GARDEN—Exhibition of Sculpture—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—On Broadway—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1896.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION FRAUDS.

Discussion of election frauds and of restrictions upon the suffrage has become more general in the Southern States since the recent election than ever before. There are not only charges of fraud in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and other States, but there are admissions of fraud by newspapers of the party in whose favor they were perpetrated. There are even defenses of the systems of fraud that have grown up in the past, as a means of overcoming the negro vote, and an admission that they have gone beyond that purpose. A cry has been raised in many States that they are injuring not merely the "good name," but the material well-being of the South.

There is no more representative Southern newspaper than The Charleston News and Courier, and in warning Virginia against the consequences of election frauds, and declaring that "republican government is only safe on condition of fair elections," it makes the following extraordinary statement:

> "Fraud in elections came into use in this State under carpet-bag rule in Reconstruction times, and was afterward adopted by the white people as a substitute for force in preventing the control of the State by the negroes. Of course, negro rule was not to be permitted under any circumstances, and fraud was easier and less objectionable to our Northern conquerors than force. But its use was, nevertheless, a great blunder. Although first used against the negroes, it demoralized public sentiment, and in course of time was used by white men against white men. Hindsight is always better than foresight, and looking back, we can see that it would have been better to kill out the negroes, or to have submitted to military rule, than to have made fraud at elections respectable."

This comes from a State which claims under its new Constitution and its present election laws to have attained "fair elections," but how has it attained them? The official returns of South Carolina are just at hand, and show that BRYAN and SEWALL received 58,801 votes, MCKINLEY and HOBART 9,313, and PALMER and BUCKNER 824, a total of 68,938. This is in a State in which, according to the census of 1890, the number of male citizens of voting age was then: Whites, 120,611; colored, 132,049; in all 253,560. This reduction of the vote is supposed to be the effect of the educational qualification of the suffrage and the registration law adopted within the past year. It has been said that under the law there are not more than 15,000 colored citizens who can qualify for registration, and the number actually registered is much less. Evidently there is no longer any need of "fraud" in the administration of the law as a means of "preventing the control of the State by the negroes," and if there was no fraud at the recent election it was on that account, for there is no obstacle put in its way. The Election Commissioners are appointed by the Governor of the State, and are all taken from his own party, the officers in immediate charge of the polling places are of the same party, and there is no provision for watchers in behalf of candidates with any legal rights. That such a system is liable to enormous abuse as a means of maintaining a party in power is obvious.

It seems to be admitted that there were extensive frauds in Tennessee which had nothing to do with overcoming the colored vote or preventing "negro domination." In the Tenth Congressional District they were simply the means adopted to defeat Mr. PATTERSON, the sound-money candidate for Congress, and he proposes to contest CORMACK'S right to the seat on the ground of fraudulent practices at the election. The Nashville Banner says:

> "The truth is that the violation of the election laws and the fraudulent election practices which are carried on so notoriously in some of the counties are matters which should concern Democrats quite as much as the citizens whose votes are wrongfully manipulated. Every election fraud, no matter by whom committed, is a blow at the rights of citizenship, and is a sin against organized society. It is one species of lawlessness which strikes at the foundation of good order. The outrageous frauds perpetrated in Fayette County are as much an offense against the Democrats of the State as against the Republicans, and unless sensible and law-loving Democrats manifest a willingness to rebuke such outrages, our State will suffer incalculable injury."

Mississippi is another State in which "fraud" has been made "unnecessary" by a restriction upon the suffrage. The Vicksburg Commercial, exposing and deploring the Tennessee frauds, complacently says:

> "There are two things about the 'Mississippi' plan of elections that are never to be regretted. One is that the plan was operated successfully for the one purpose of white supremacy—it was never upheld or defended on but that one ground. The other is that our franchise system practically and thoroughly dispensed with the supreme necessity of so monstrous a method which was rapidly poisoning the public morality of our citizens. Had the cure not been applied the purpose that justified the evil deeds would have been lost sight of while the plan would have continued, wholly unredeemed and vile."

But this peculiar form of self-righteousness is not pleasing to all the newspapers of the South. The Dallas News, for instance, takes exception to the suppression of the negro vote in certain States, whether through the restriction of suffrage or by the administration of election laws, and thinks that Congress should investigate the suffrage laws with reference to a possible reduction of representation in those States. It points out the fact that at the Congressional elections in 1894 the average vote in the seven districts of Mississippi was 5,655, and in South Carolina, the educational qualification not having been adopted then, 9,092, while the average vote per district in Texas was 34,000, in Kentucky 32,500, and in North Carolina 30,500, to say nothing of Northern States, where it was still larger. The vote in the Sixth District of Texas was 40,494, against a total of 39,581 in all the seven districts of Mississippi, and The Dallas News maintains that this is not a fair representation.

It is plain that the policy of securing "fair elections" by eliminating a large proportion of the voters, including the bulk of the colored citizens, by means of Constitutional restrictions and obstructive election laws, is not regarded with universal favor in the South, and in its present phase is not the final solution of the problem.

THE NAIL POOL AND OTHER SIMILAR COMBINATIONS.

At the recent session of the Farmers' National Congress, in Indianapolis, ex-President HARRISON made an address, in the course of which he said:

> "I have no patience with those people who are always fighting the air. * * * If there are Trusts, let us know it, and bring legislation to bear upon them, and court decrees to bear upon them, and then we have accomplished something."

The existence of Trust combinations has been sufficiently notorious for several years past. In the early part of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration there was enacted what seemed to be a stringent law providing for the prosecution and suppression of them. He was urged to enforce it, but his Attorney General exhibited a disinclination to begin the work. After a long delay, two or three attempts to proceed against combinations under the statute were made, but they virtually came to nothing. The law has not been repealed, nor has it been changed. There has been added to it another statute, designed to make the legislation on this subject complete, and this second law is now more than two years old.

One of the combinations with the exactions of which the farmers to whom Mr. HARRISON was talking were familiar is the Nail Trust or Pool, which, according to yesterday's dispatches, is now in process of dissolution. From time to time heretofore we have shown what this Trust or Pool was doing. We have published the reports of many hardware merchants as to the indignation excited among the farmers throughout the country by its unrestrained greed. Beginning in June of last year it rapidly increased the price of nails to all buyers in this country until the addition was equivalent to 200 per cent. for wire nails and 228 per cent. for cut nails, as shown by the "base" price to wholesale merchants. Owing to changes in rates, which it is unnecessary to explain, the actual increase was considerably in excess of these percentages. For about a year, we think, these prices have been exacted, and the combination was at the same time exporting nails at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds per annum, selling them to foreigners at prices lower by about 40 per cent. than those which it compelled American citizens to pay. Owing to the wide distribution of this product and the explanations given by retail merchants to their complaining customers, the existence and the methods of this combination became known to everybody, and the resentment of buyers tended, especially in the agricultural districts, to increase the number of Populists and of the supporters of BRYAN. This effect was due not wholly to the exactions of the nailmakers. These exactions directed attention to other similar combinations and to the failure of the Government to proceed against them under the statutes.

The reported disintegration of the Pool has been followed by a fall of nearly 40 per cent. in prices; that is to say, Americans can now buy American nails at prices on a parity with those at which the same nails have been sold for export to Europe. Some persons will say that this dissolution shows that such combinations must eventually go to pieces and that for this reason public policy does not require the enforcement or enactment of laws designed to restrain them. But some combinations of this kind have long lives, and are the exactions of this Pool for a year, and the discontent caused by them, of no account? Moreover, this Pool may be renewed. The dissolution of the old Steel Beam Combination, which had been in existence for many years, was followed by a reduction of 40 per cent. in prices, but a new Beam Combination has recently been made, and an increase of price ordered by it is already announced. Within a few weeks two or three other new combinations in the iron and steel industry have been formed. The Steel Rail Pool, which sells rails abroad for less than $22 while it exacts $28 at home, is an old organization.

"Let us bring legislation to bear upon them," said Mr. HARRISON to the farmers. Legislation has been brought "to bear upon them," in tariff laws as well as in Anti-Trust statutes, but the tariff enactments have been in their favor. It is by tariff duties, which prevent competition from abroad, that protected combinations are enabled to enforce the payment of high and artificial prices here while they sell at lower prices in foreign lands, overcoming there, without tariff help, the competition of the foreign manufacturers against the sale of whose products in this country they are protected. Mr. MCKINLEY desires, it is said, that a "conservative" tariff law shall be enacted next year. But any general revision of the tariff on "conservative" lines would involve a large reduction or the removal of every duty which is used by a combination as an instrument of extortion.

SANITARY WORK IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans is one of the cities in which much excellent sanitary work has been done during the last two years, but a considerable part of the improvement thus caused has been due to the efforts of associations of citizens, rather than to the unaided exertions of the authorities. We remember that very soon after the introduction of the diphtheria antitoxine into this country the remedy was used in that city, where its efficacy was tested by a committee of physicians with most satisfactory results. Attempts to purify the milk supply by applying the tuberculin test to dairy herds in suburban towns have also been made, and it is apparent that a considerable number of prominent residents are striving to perfect the sanitary administration by taking advantage of the latest teachings of sanitary science. The municipal Board of Health rejected a few days ago, however, a dairy ordinance upon which its Sanitary Committee had been engaged for several months, and the city newspapers express regret because this action was taken.

The board gave much weight, it appears, to a report showing that nearly all of the milk sold in the city was "up to the standard" in density, richness, &c. But the instruments by which it can be ascertained whether milk has been adulterated do not reveal the presence of the germs of disease. Milk which contains such germs may still be normally rich or dense. An Inspector with his lactometer may "pass" a sample of milk which is loaded with the germs of tuberculosis or typhoid fever. We presume that the rejected ordinance provided for the inspection of dairy herds and dairymen's premises.

Only by such inspection can consumers be surely protected. No one should be permitted to sell milk taken from tuberculous cows or brought from premises where there are cases of typhoid fever or certain other infectious diseases. But the sale of infected milk can be prevented only by the sanitary inspection of the sources of supply.

SECRETARY MORTON'S REPORT.

Mr. MORTON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, never talks without saying something. His official reports are apt to be as readable and suggestive as his unofficial speeches and interviews. This is conspicuously true of his fourth annual report, of which a tolerably full abstract was printed in yesterday's TIMES.

The Secretary points with honest and justified pride to the economies he has effected in his department without loss of efficiency, economies that during his term will amount to two millions saved from the appropriations and covered back into the Treasury. It is an unusual showing, and Mr. MORTON points out that, with the co-operation of Congress, he could have done still better. He would have saved a great part of the appropriation for seeds, of which a great part is undoubtedly money thrown away. It is manifestly absurd that every member of Congress should receive seed enough to plant 163 acres. The showing made by the Secretary of this wicked waste ought to lead to some action by Congress that will put an effectual stop to it.

But what we find mainly interesting and suggestive in the report is the discussion of our export trade. Because it is interesting and suggestive it does not follow that it should be accepted as infallible. When Mr. MORTON rises to such a height of optimistic prediction as to foretell a good time coming in which we shall "feed and furnish mankind" with the chief products both of agriculture and of manufactures, and "monopolize the markets of the globe," it becomes necessary to remind him that we must leave the foreigner something to pay us with, and that a foreign trade which is all export and no import cannot exist at all. But what he has to say about our defects as exporting merchants is true and timely, and is useful for reproof as well as for edification. His complaint that the American exporters of food products do not sufficiently study the foreign demand is absolutely just.

In respect of cereals, indeed, the systems of grading and guaranteeing adopted in the principal exchanges leave nothing to be desired. A very sharp observer, no less a person than RUDYARD KIPLING, who is familiar with the methods of gathering and marketing the Indian wheat crop, expressed his astonishment when he saw a steamer load of wheat transferred to an elevator in Buffalo. It was, he says, "clean wheat, fit for the millstones as it lay. There was no 25 per cent. admixture of dirt in it at all." And what is true of wheat is true of all our exported cereals.

But in other products of the farm and the dairy the case is very different. Our great packers have as good facilities as any of their competitors, but they do not always make good use of them. Sometimes this is shown in a deterioration of the product itself, which, when its consequences are considered, deserves to be called criminal. A signal instance of this is furnished by the article of cheese. Twenty years ago, in consequence of the improved methods adopted and the expert cheesemakers employed by the factories, we made excellent cheese, and began a very promising export trade in it. As soon as the foreign market was secured, unscrupulous cheesemakers began to adulterate the product and to offer abroad as American cheese a compound of lard and skim milk. The result has been that American cheese got a bad name in Europe, including American cheese which did not deserve it. There has ensued what may commercially be called a National calamity. Take one statistical example. In 1886 we exported in round numbers 90,000,000 pounds of cheese. In 1896 the export had dwindled to 36,000,000. Even if the manufacture should be restored to its former excellence, it would take years to eradicate from the European markets the deserved suspicion as to American cheese.

This seems to be a case that calls for a Government inspection and guarantee that will reassure the foreign buyer. But, as Mr. MORTON goes on to point out, it is not only in matters of purity and healthfulness, but in matters of taste and habit, that it behooves our exporters to consider the foreign demand. Why should American bacon sell in England for 3 cents a pound less than the home-grown and home-cured product? Obviously because the American exporter does not consult the preferences of his foreign customers. It is his business to consult them even in such details as the packing and labeling of his goods. Until he does this, we cannot expect to do our fair share of the work of "feeding," to say nothing of "furnishing," mankind.

OUR WATER-FRONT POLICY.

There seems to be much justice in the contention of the representatives of steamship companies and of other large commercial interests that the water-front property of the city should be managed with reference to the encouragement of commerce rather than for the direct profit of the municipality. Everything possible should be done to afford adequate accommodation for shipping, and the charges for such facilities should be as moderate as is consistent with maintaining them without actual cost to the City Treasury. If the revenues provide for maintenance, repairs, interest upon the cost of construction, and a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds issued for the Dock Department alone, that is all that should be required. There should not be an actual burden upon commerce to lighten general taxation.

This port has many advantages of which it has not fully availed itself, but it has some drawbacks, and it cannot afford to handicap itself in the competition for control of foreign trade. The fact that the Hudson River is unbridged and untunneled makes the transfer of freight across the river a costly process, but, besides that, the railroads allow differential rates in favor of rival ports, and the appliances for elevating and storing commodities which constitute the bulk of our exports have been so controlled that high charges upon traffic have been exacted in times past.

The lack of adequate terminal facilities at this port, insufficient dock accommodations, and high rentals and wharfage rates, are among the causes that have tended to build up the export trade of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News at the expense of New-York, and to divert the grain traffic especially from its natural channel. Export trade implies more or less of return cargoes and general foreign and domestic trade, and while New-York has no occasion to begrudge any other seaport or city its legitimate growth, there is no reason why it should forego the benefit of its own advantages of situation and burden its commerce for the benefit of others.

It should be the policy of our municipal authorities in dealing with the water front to provide the amplest and best accommodations for all classes of shipping at the lowest practicable cost for their use. The indirect benefit to city revenue of a flourishing trade would be worth far more than increased revenue from a direct tax upon commerce.

MACEO'S SUPPLIES.

Gen. WEYLER'S cheerful confidence in the result of his expedition against the insurgents is not justified by experience. Now that he has in effect been ordered from Madrid not to return to Havana except as victor, it is, perhaps, necessary for him to talk boastfully, but it is imprudent for him to tell in detail why he brags. He says that he will whip MACEO because he has MACEO shut up where supplies and ammunition cannot be got to him. He overlooks the fact that one of the chief sources of subsistence, and the main source of the supply of munitions of war, is as open to the Cuban leader as ever. Of course we mean the Spanish Army, which, whether under MARTINEZ CAMPOS or WEYLER, has been a bountiful provider for the insurgent forces. All that is necessary in order to make this source of supply available is to defeat a Spanish force and take possession of its property. If WEYLER has really surrounded and shut in MACEO he has made this necessity more urgent.

Some thirty-two years ago, when Gen. SHERIDAN, to use his own picturesque language, "sent EARLY whirling up the valley," there was a facetious clerk in the War Office at Richmond who addressed some guns intended for the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah, "Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., in care of Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, C. S. A., Winchester, Va." The author of this superscription was discharged by a heartless military hierarchy, but his accuracy has been vindicated by history. If we can imagine a Spanish clerk at Havana addressing supplies to the care of WEYLER for MACEO, it is likely that he would lose not only his clerkship but his head. But it is also likely that he would be an advance agent of historical truth.

It is said that Governor-elect BLACK is "annoyed considerably" over reports sent from Albany and Troy about his intentions regarding appointments to office. These reports are said to be "purely speculative," and Mr. BLACK is credited by "those who are closest to him" with a determination to weigh qualifications and make no appointments that do not first of all commend themselves to his own "sense of judgment and fitness," whatever that may mean. That depends, after all, on one's standard, and we were inclined to credit the Governor-elect with independence and worthy purposes until he recommended JACOB WORTH'S appointment as Clerk of Kings County to Gov. MORTON and was instrumental in having it made. That is the one definite indication of Mr. BLACK'S standard that we have had, and it has naturally given color to speculative reports about ALDRIDGE and PAYN and others of their kind. We trust that his annoyance is due to a consciousness of better intentions than those imputed to him.

The minority which opposed the acceptance of the Chicago platform and nominees in the New-Hampshire Democratic Convention, on Sept. 2, was a small one. In support of Judge HARRY BINGHAM'S resolution, which did not attack either the platform or the nominees, but only provided for a "recognition" of the "right of every Democrat in New-Hampshire to act and vote on the National ticket as his judgment may dictate, without affecting his standing in the party," there were only 67 votes out of a total of 597, and only 91 delegates voted for a resolution "indorsing the high and patriotic Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND and his courageous efforts to protect the honor of the party and the credit of the Union." We remarked at the time that the protesting minority, while weak numerically in the convention, included men who had been very influential in the Democratic Party of the State. It now appears that about half of the Democrats in New-Hampshire were in sympathy with Judge BINGHAM'S little minority of convention delegates, for while 42,081 votes were cast for the National Democratic ticket in 1892, the number of those cast for BRYAN and SEWALL this year was only 21,271. About 3,500 Democrats voted for PALMER, MCKINLEY won the votes of 10,000 or 11,000, and several thousand "took to the woods." How did it come about that the sentiment of the party was so misrepresented in the convention, where a division showed 530 delegates on one side and only 67 on the other? This is a question of importance affecting the organization and management of the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire.

That is a very significant dispatch from Genoa which sets forth that of recent departures of emigrants from that port 3,000 have gone to Argentina and 3,000 more are to follow, against 150 to the United States. This branch of the immigration question, which has perplexed so many of our statesmen, seems to be taking care of itself. It is noticeable, however, that whereas in this country the Italians congregate in cities, except when they are working in gangs under contractors, in Argentina inducements have been offered to them to take up land. It is possible that the success of the Argentine efforts may be suggestive to employers of labor in some of our own Southern States.

Our Republican contemporaries should not overlook the fact that the great revival of industry which is now in progress is taking place under the tariff law which was enacted in 1894. The provisions of that law have not prevented the resumption of work in more than 400 factories, an increase of the number of employés in more than 300 other mills, and the great enlargement of output which is reported in all parts of the country. A few weeks before the election our neighbor, The Tribune, published the complaints of certain Republicans to the effect that the cement manufacturers in this State were suffering on account of the tariff, but now we read the following in a dispatch from Kingston: "The large cement mills at Rosendale and Whiteport are running overtime, and the Newark Lime and Cement Company's plant in this city is being taxed to its utmost capacity to fill the many large orders which have been received." The tariff duty on cement has not been changed.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted a resolution asking the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to appoint a committee "to select a site for a fire-proof building to be erected for the sole use of the registry office," and requesting the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill to be enacted by the Legislature authorizing the acquisition of the site and the construction of the building. Considering the great need of additional accommodation for various departments of the City Government and the fact that the Surrogate and County Clerk have charge of very important records also, the plan of the present law seems to us preferable to that which would provide a building for the sole use of the Register's office. The law was passed in 1888, and has been modified several times, but it is still in force, authorizing the construction of precisely such a building as is needed. It excludes the proposed building from the City Hall Park, but requires that it shall be near the Court House, and these provisions have been the chief cause of difficulty and delay.

It is rather painful to remark that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been instructed to "make an energetic protest" to our Government about the insult to the Spanish flag in New-Castle, Del. The insult was so slight that most readers of newspapers will fail to recall it. At the same time, our Government will doubtless return to the Spanish Government the exact equivalent of the regrets expressed by that Government a few months ago when the Spaniards were resenting resolutions in Congress by mobbing American Consulates.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The California papers refuse to get excited over the transmission of electricity from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. They say that over two years ago electrical energy was thus transferred from Folsom to Sacramento, a considerably longer distance, and that it has been in successful use on a large scale ever since.

—After noting that strawberries will soon be in the market again, The Wheeling (West. Va.) Register adds, very foolishly and incorrectly, "but only the holders and manipulators of gold can afford to eat them." This statement is foolish because it betrays ill temper and a disposition to argue a question that has been definitely settled, while its wide divergence from truth is so obvious as to be really ludicrous. Thanks to the result of the election, a silver dollar will buy just as many strawberries as a gold one, instead of half as many, as would have been the case if The Register's candidate had carried the day.

—When the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition opens at Nashville next May, its most striking feature will be a development of the Ferris wheel idea. The wheel itself will be about the size of that which attracted so much attention at Chicago, and it will be fitted in the same way with transverse cars on the circumference, but instead of resting on fixed towers, it is to be moved by electricity along a circular elevated track. The new wheel, therefore, will not only revolve on its own axis, but will also have a forward motion around the centre of a large horizontal circle. Passengers on it will face every point of the compass in succession, moving meanwhile in a cycloidal path, now close to the ground and now 200 feet above it.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that Mr. MCKINLEY'S first duty as President will be to develop the natural wealth of the country by every means within his power. "This," it says, "the people will expect of him, as they have relieved him of the distractions, both as to money and the tariff, which have so sorely tried his predecessors." It would be pleasant to accept this as a fair statement of the present condition of affairs, but it is impossible to see how the new President is to avoid very decided "distractions" of both the sorts mentioned. The Telegraph advises Mr. MCKINLEY, by calling men of the South to his Cabinet, to stimulate its energies and quicken its hope, and says that "in no other way can he so entirely assure the people of his statesmanship, and in no other way so effectually lay the spectre of sectional animosity with its train of evils."

—According to reports from Maryland, the genuine Chesapeake Bay terrapin is scarcer than ever this year, and therefore will be more expensive. So fierce has been the hunt for these unfortunate reptiles that, unless immediate measures for their protection are taken, the last specimen of the tribe will soon have found his way into a stew or a museum. The efforts hitherto made to raise them on inclosed tracts of marsh have not been very successful, for the terrapin has a roving disposition, grows slowly, and considerable capital must be invested for years before any return can be expected. The real diamond-backs now bring from $60 to $75 a dozen. The greatest demand for them comes between Christmas and Lent, but, of course, most of it is met by the substitution of closely allied but distinctly inferior turtles from rivers further South than the Chesapeake.

—A case just decided at Portland, Ore., tends to support several contentions, always made by doctors, but to which the average lay mind often has some difficulty in acquiescing. One of these contentions is that the size of a doctor's fee should rise in proportion to the patient's ability to pay, and another is that the patient's death or recovery after an operation does not determine whether the operation was a success or a failure. In this instance, Dr. ANDREW C. SMITH sued the estate of Mrs. CATHERINE B. VERDIER for $1,000. He admitted that the work he did took but a few moments; that he would have done it for much less for a poorer patient, and that Mrs. VERDIER died of septic fever a few days later. The lawyer for the defense made the obvious comments on this state of affairs, but the jury took only five minutes to decide in favor of Dr. SMITH'S claim and gave him the full amount he demanded.

PERSONAL.

—In a speech made last week at the close of his Baltimore engagement, JOSEPH JEFFERSON took occasion to deny with emphasis the rumors that he is meditating an immediate retirement from the stage. He said that, though he did not intend to wait till his failing powers should make demands rather upon the public's generosity than its appreciation, yet so long as his health and strength held out he would continue in the profession to which his life had been devoted.

—There is something almost pathetic in the announcement, apparently official, that Gen. WEYLER will wait till after Christmas before taking decisive action against the Cuban rebels. The reason or excuse for this delay is not stated, but doubtless the Spanish commander has more than one of both, and all extremely good. The outcome of his efforts to subdue the island is lamentable from every point of view. A real soldier, at the head of an army so vast, would have hazarded the chances of victory or defeat long ago, instead of remaining in Havana or patrolling the coast in a gunboat. Of course, any attempt to enter the mountains of the interior was extremely dangerous, as Gen. CAMPOS discovered, or rather proved, by his march to Bayamo, but there was no other possible way to end the war. Now that Gen. WEYLER is among his armed foes at last, the real value of a reputation for murderous cruelty, and for nothing else, ought to get clear demonstration.

—Many Southern editors are writing harsh things about EDWARD ATKINSON because he recently told of contributing money to further JOHN BROWN'S work in Kansas. The Richmond Times objects to this, and says that Mr. ATKINSON mentioned his contribution as illustrating how the feelings of the North toward the South have changed since that day. It adds: "If Mr. ATKINSON can impress his views about banking on the Northern mind so as to have the terrible restrictions of the National bank act removed, he will have earned the everlasting gratitude of every man who feels the oppression of that law."

—As illustrating the infinite possibilities of human folly, it is worth noting that a party composed of "Prof." ULYSSES G. MORROW and three assistants is about to start from Chicago for Florida, where they expect to prove by methods strictly scientific that the earth is concave, not convex, and that a straight line drawn on its surface is the chord of an arc, and not the tangent of a circle. These men are followers of the notorious CYRUS R. TEED, the inventor of a wild theological system called "Koreshan." They are well provided with surveying instruments of the kind used by sane men, and the most amazing feature of the case is that they understand these instruments and know how to use them.

—J. P. CLARKSON, a Jacksonville (Fla.) reporter, was sent to jail on Friday for contempt of court in refusing to reveal how he secured information about an indictment just found by the Grand Jury. After CLARKSON had been locked up a few hours the juryman from whom he had obtained the news went to the Judge and confessed his indiscretion. Then the reporter was released, and the juryman escaped with no severer penalty than a lecture from his Honor. The Times-Union, in whose service this piece of "enterprise" was committed, seems disposed to regard the reporter's silence as rather heroic, but, as a man "wanted" for fatally injuring another was enabled to escape arrest by the publication of the jury's action, there would seem to be but little ground for pride in any part of the transaction.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Tenth Tennessee District.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

The certificate of election to Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, "on the face of the returns," will be an official recognition of fraud.

Silver's Victory.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Arthur Sewall of Maine writes: "It was a great victory for silver." Arthur was right. Silver would have been debased and degraded to the Mexican level with the success of Bryan and Sewall.

Yale in Defeat.

From The New-Haven Palladium.

Yale has surely taken her defeat in a commendable spirit. The college may have temporarily lost power to control the pigskin, but it has not lost its sense of courtesy or sense of fairness.

McKinley Silver Voters.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of many who voted for McKinley that they have been duped. They were duped on the silver question, having been made to believe that the election of McKinley meant more for silver than the election of Bryan.

South Carolina's Vote.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

At last we have the official count of the vote of South Carolina in the recent Presidential election. Of course, it is not of much interest except as a political curiosity and to enable the statisticians to make up their tables of the popular vote for the respective candidates for the White House.

The South and the Cabinet.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The increasing prestige of the United States as a commanding factor in international commerce depends upon the development of the South; hence there should be around the President's board men to constantly and adequately represent this part of the country. Mr. McKinley will make a grave error if he shall stint his favor in the matter of such representation.

The Aspiration of Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Every man and woman in this State has been longing for the day when Arkansas should become a manufacturing State. It is the dream, the prayer, of every Arkansan. We have the resources and all that is necessary to make a people rich and happy, but we cannot take advantage of them. We are cursed by a railroad monopoly that is gradually destroying the energy of those it robs.

A LITTLE SONG OF HOPE.

Roy Farrell Greene in Leslie's Weekly.

I've battled through adversity when skies
were blue an' bright
To win of fickle Fortune but a feather in
the fight,
An' I've never felt a flurry nor the smallest
mite distressed,
Till Sol had sunk to slumber in the cradle
of the west.
It always seemed that even, with its darkness an' its dew,
Brought forth a host of pigmies, an' these
little troubles grew
Till, like Gulliver, they bound me, an' when
hope had nearly gone,
I felt a peace come stealing through the
gateway of the dawn.

I've lain awake so troubled, an' a-tossin'
through the night,
A-hopin' I'd be guided in the paths o' truth
an' right,
A-wrestlin' with my conscience over somethin' I had done,
Or else a-plannin' duties with the risin' o'
the sun;
An' I've conjured up the sorrows that it
seemed were sure to fall
Upon me an' to wrap me in a sort o' sombre
pall,
But the ills have always vanished when the
morning cried, Begone!
An' a dream o' peace came stealin' through
the gateway of the dawn.

An' so I say to sinners, an' to saints who
strive as well,
The cares that came upon you when the
shades o' sorrow fell
Will vanish with the vision of a soul-enlightened day,
An' God will wipe the tear drops from
your swollen eyes away.
The host of little worries that beset you
through the night
Shall steal in stealth an', banished, shall
be frowning in their flight,
An' the rest will be the sweeter for the ills
you've undergone
When that holy peace comes stealing
through the gateway of the dawn.

A BIG THEATRICAL NIGHT

SHAKESPEARE PLAYS REVIVED AT TWO HOUSES.

Ada Rehan as Rosalind and Mansfield as Gloster—Crane's Annual Engagement—"Two Little Vagrants."

Some important changes in the theatrical programme commanded the attention of habitual playgoers last night. Miss Rehan and her accustomed associates returned to the stage of Daly's Theatre in "As You Like It," performances of which will be alternated this week with "The Geisha." Richard Mansfield began his yearly engagement in New-York at the Garden Theatre, acting Richard III. for the first time in nearly seven years. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, W. H. Crane began his usual Winter term, his play being "His Wife's Father."

At the Academy, a drama new to this city, "Two Little Vagrants," from the French of "Les Deux Gosses," by Pierre Decourcelles, was performed with skill and sympathy.

These were the principal new bills, and, while competition in the theatrical field was never more lively, and the opera season is well under way, they all drew crowded houses. Thanksgiving week has become the players' harvest, and it promises this year to be quite as interesting as usual, and even more profitable.

A "FIRST NIGHT" AT DALY'S.

The Regular Season of 1896-7 Begun with "As You Like It."

"As You Like It" was the play selected by Mr. Daly to begin the eighteenth Fall and Winter term of Daly's Theatre last night. The performance was enjoyed by a large and fashionable audience, and Ada Rehan, reappearing after an absence from the New-York stage of eight months, was received with a cordial demonstration of public favor. Her portrayal of Rosalind has not changed in any essential attribute since she first took up that rôle in 1889, though, if it has grown somewhat more mature in physical attributes, it has probably gained a little also in intellectual breadth and emotional force. In conception it is the same, and at the present moment there is no other portrayal of Rosalind on the English-speaking stage to compare with it.

The note of high spirits—an insistence upon the gayety of youth and the traditional happiness of woodland life in the Spring—is characteristic of Mr. Daly's revival of this comedy, in which many students of Shakespeare have found a serious undercurrent, and a protest against tyranny and injustice. "As You Like It" is certainly a drama of exile, and the sum of its philosophy is that the woods are freer from peril than the "envious court," and that the uses of adversity are sweet. But Shakespeare is not to be measured with a yardstick, and doubtless there is abundant justification in the text of the play for Mr. Daly's treatment of it.

Pictorially, his production of "As You Like It" is the finest ever seen here. The woodland views are full of poetic feeling. The pictures of the court are rich in the suggestion of pomp and wealth, and fascinating to the eye. The incidental music—Shakespeare's lyrics set by the English composers who made the ballad form their own—is rendered excellently. A poet's fancy and an artist's taste are reflected in the scenes of the high-born maidens watching the wrestlers, the assembling of the forest court, and the colloquy of Touchstone and the pages.

Time has made many changes in the distribution of the rôles. That estimable comedian, James Lewis, is no more, and the character of Touchstone now falls to Herbert Gresham; Edwin Varrey succeeds Fisher and Wheatleigh as Old Adam; the new Orlando is Charles Richman, and the Celia is Maud Hoffman. George Clarke retains the rôle of the cynic, Jaques.

The comedy is to be on view a few nights only, and extended discussion of the merits of the performance is not called for. Chief of the merits is the excellence of the ensemble. The perfect harmony of the representation is more noticeable than any great individual excellence, though, of course, Miss Rehan's Rosalind is still peerless. The promise of the season thus auspiciously begun at Daly's is rich and indicative of much rational enjoyment to people who still regard the drama as an art.

The Duke	Edwin Stevens
Frederick	Sidney Herbert
Amiens	Henri Gunson
Jaques	George Clarke
A Lord	William Hazeltine
Le Beau	Frederick Truesdell
Charles	Robart Bosworth
Oliver	John Craig
Orlando	Charles Richman
Adam	Edwin Varrey
Dennis	Jefferson Winter
Touchstone	Herbert Gresham
Corin	Tyrone Power
Silvius	Paul McAllister
William	William Sampson
Celia	Maud Hoffman
Audrey	Percy Haswell
Phoebe	Mabel Hoebuck
Rosalind	Ada Rehan

MANSFIELD AS RICHARD III.

A Fine Audience Greets the Actor at the Garden Theatre.

Not many persons who saw Richard Mansfield's original, reasonable, and picturesque embodiment of the Duke of Gloster at the Garden Theatre last night remembered his almost hopeless struggle against adversity in this very rôle seven years ago. The actor has grown greatly in popular favor as well as in artistic power since that costly experiment, but his Richard was then cordially recognized by artists, writers, and critics as a remarkably subtle and human portrayal of a rôle that had generally been neglected by actors of his time, or kept for the edification of the gallery gods with rant and grimace on Saturday nights.

All who saw the production of the play recognized its extraordinary pictorial beauty, the wealth of fancy and historical knowledge which had been lent to the revivification of a mediaeval epoch.

The present production is much less elaborate, scenically, than that of the Winter of 1889-90, but it is a good enough setting for Mansfield's acting. Mr. Mansfield has made no striking changes in his version of the tragedy. He still uses Cibber's scenario—or framework—and some scenes original with the great "apologist," as he thinks essential to the sentimental interest, such as the episode of the Princes in the Tower, which is not Shakespeare's at all. He retains also most of the passages Cibber took from other plays of Shakespeare, including the murder of King Henry VI., but he has restored, as far as possible, the text of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," omitting all of Cibber's famous catch lines.

The tragedy, or Mansfield, one or the other, drew an audience that nearly filled the house last evening, and the proceedings of the deformed plotter and tyrant from his first appearance on the steps of the Tower until the remarkably real fight to the death with two-handed swords of Bosworth Field, were watched with keen interest.

The impersonation has gained in clearness and in force, and is a piece of acting which deserves the heartiest commendation. Its few faults are obvious, but since two or three of the purely heroic and declamatory passages have been suppressed, (and quite enough of the text is retained to preserve logical sequence,) the merits so greatly overweigh them, that they are scarcely worth taking into consideration.

After the scene with Anne, which he plays with a finer assumption of devilish hypocrisy and adroitness than ever before, he still retards the climax by waiting for the slow passage of the funeral procession. There is thus an illusion-destroying wait before Gloster's demoniac soliloquy, and this passage Mansfield delivers with a restraint of gesture and speech that does not fit the scene.

It is strange that the actor who is so superbly natural in the great scene with Buckingham and the tent scene, (where he lies on his couch, not like a mountebank in exaggerated contortions, but like a guilty man troubled by bad dreams, and delivers his waking speech in a hoarse voice, frantically, like one suddenly aroused from uneasy slumber,) should be so "stagy" in this excellent bit.

But elsewhere he atones for it. The scene with the Princes, the cajolery of the citizens in Crosby Hall, the passages with Tyrrel, the "My soul's in arms," and the tent scene all aroused the audience to enthusiasm last night.

Miss Alice Pierce, whose name is remembered because Mr. Gerry prohibited her appearance in "Hannele" two years and a half ago, played the Prince of Wales with charming simplicity and pathos and a simulation of the genuine dignity of one born to the purple. Gladys Laird was a cunning Duke of York. Miss Cameron, Blanche Weaver, Mr. Redmund, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Johnson all treated their rôles with discretion and skill.

King Henry VI.	A. G. Andrews
Prince of Wales	Alice Pierce
Duke of York	Gladys Laird
Richard III.	Richard Mansfield
Duke of Buckingham	William Redmund
Earl of Richmond	Henry Jewett
Lord Stanley	Francis Kingdon
Sir Richard Ratcliffe	H. Everson
Sir William Catesby	Benjamin N. Johnson
Earl of Surrey	H. C. Dalton
Sir James Tyrrel	Mr. Weaver
Sir Thomas Vaughan	Charles Calhoun
Sir Walter Herbert	Herbert Stuart
Sir William Brandon	Sydney Carlington
Queen Elizabeth	Alice Butler
Duchess of York	Blanche Weaver
Lady Anne	Beatrice Cameron

"TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS."

A Crude Heavy Melodrama, but Almost Sure of a Long Run.

Probably the French text of the play that had its first American presentation at the Academy of Music is better than the adaptation of the English version which has been made by Mr. Charles Klein; probably "Les Deux Gosses" has not had to depend entirely on the pathos of a few of its scenes. Otherwise it is impossible to understand how Decourcelles's melodrama hould have made the phenomenal run it has in the French capital. To understand it entirely, that is. Melodramas of the ranting, roaring, bow-wow, and a mother's love variety are always more or less of a mystery to people who find them all much the same and all equally absurd; yet careful inspection usually reveals in those that succeed not superiority of logic or of diction, but an element of simple, real emotion, for the sake of which those for whom melodramas are written and acted either forgive or overlook entirely the stuff and nonsense in which that element is embedded.

But though "Two Little Vagrants" is, as regards most of its four long and complicated acts, as crudely and ludicrously unlike anything in human life and experience as it is possible to imagine, and though all of its emotions except one are as cheap and artificial as the Bowery ever saw, yet it has the saving feature, and while it is not likely to attract audiences for years, or even many months, yet it is going to be a success here, as in London and in Paris. A good many of those who go to see the play will get restless and uncomfortable, while the aristocrats its personages include are talking over their troubles, and the comic scenes will make a good many more wonder if life is worth living; but these very people will grow attentive when the two little heroes get into the centre of the stage and begin to prove what good, brave fellows they are. This is the element of reality, and to the adventures of these boys the author has devoted all his ingenuity and skill. One of them is a consumptive little fellow; the other his protector. At first they are among robbers, and then with the awful aristocrats, but they are always human, always ready to make sacrifices for each other, and always reaching after—and reaching—the observer's sympathy.

It would be a bit unfair to rehearse the various incidents in which these children take part, for to do so in cold type would quite destroy the assertion made above that they are human beings. The illusion of the stage and the background of beings who are not human at all, but simply lay figures who rave and moan, are necessary adjuncts to belief in Fan Fan and Claude. Thus surrounded, however, the latter touches the spring of tears when, pale little creature that he is, he announces his desire to be a blacksmith, and the more vigorous Fan Fan's heroic self-abnegation gives one an almost painful thrill of admiration.

The acting last night was much like the play—satisfactory, and even more as regards Fan Fan and Claude, and anywhere from fair down to very bad as regards all the others. Miss Jessie Busley has cheeks decidedly too round for giving highest realism to the part of a child dying of consumption, but her supernatural juvenility found effective display, and there was not the slightest difficulty in believing that the loss of a mother's care and affection would kill her. Miss Minnie Dupree, who almost invariably gives a touch of originality and more than a touch of force to the rôles she assumes, proved again her right to serious consideration. As Fan Fan she was constantly effective. She neither overacted nor underrated, but was a boy of the slums with highways, saved from degradation by his love for his weaker companion.

Of the others, it is only necessary to say that they played dire melodrama in the dire melodramatic way. That is what they were there for, so it would be the height of injustice to criticise them unkindly for doing it.

George D'Armont	Edward J. Ratcliffe
Capt. Robert D'Albert	Thomas Kingston
M. St. Henri	Giles Shine
Le Renard	Dore Davidson
Goguelin	Thomas Story
Helen D'Armont	Annie Irish
Fan Fan	Jessie Busley
Claude	Minnie Dupree
Carmen St. Henri	Frances Gaunt
Zephyrine	Alice Fisher
Sister Simplice	Mabel Eaton
Marrainne Goguelin	Lizzie Rechelle

RETURN OF W. H. CRANE.

"His Wife's Father" Acted Last Night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Crane has returned to town, and he was welcomed cheerfully at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by an audience so numerous that an uninformed person would not have imagined that half a dozen other theatrical events of note, besides the opera, shared the attention of the first-night playgoers. Martha Morton's adaptation of "Der Compagnon," by Adolph L'Arronge, called "His Wife's Father," was the play, and it is too familiar to require critical notice. Mr. Crane has had no better medium for the display of his personal humor than the rôle of Billings for a long time, and his portrayal last night of the affectionate and officious parent of the bride was heartily enjoyed.

The cast of the other characters had been changed in most cases, since the play was last given here, but Mr. Devere retained the rôle of the ungrateful, suspicious poor relation, and acted it with his accustomed skill. Miss Effie Shannon was charming as Nell, the bride, who is rather overburdened by parental love, and Edwin Arden acted with discretion as the young husband. Marion Abbott now plays the good-tempered widow. "His Wife's Father" will be on view for a short time only, for Mr. Crane has a new play almost ready for production.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—At Olympia this week an unusually large variety of entertainments is offered. "Santa Maria" is sung nightly in the theatre. In the Music Hall, a long and excellent bill is presented. High Jinks in the Winter Garden begins at 11 o'clock.

—"A Model Young Man," a comic sketch, acted by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, is conspicuous in this week's bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre. The veteran minstrel, "Billy" Emerson, is also in the bill. The Lumiere Cinematographe is exhibited twice daily.

—Margaret Cline appeared at the Murray Hill Theatre last night as the virtuous and executive heroine of the melodrama called "On Broadway," and was received with acclaims. In the course of the performance, she introduced her songs. She was capably supported

—At the Eden Musée the wax works collection, kept always up to date; the pictures, bronzes, death-masks, the cheerfully blood-curdling sights in the Chamber of Horrors, and the excellent music performed in the Winter Garden by Koeressy's Orchestra supply plentiful and varied entertainment.

—Lew Dockstader, in a comic monologue; Tim Cronin, "sidewalk comedian," and the Borellis are new-comers at Koster & Bial's this week. The strong and nimble Glinseretti, Werner and Rieder, O'Brien and Havel, and the Barrisons are also in the bill. The American Biograph is exhibited at every performance.

—At the Grand Opera House this week, Mr. Pitou's local melodrama called "The Power of the Press," has been put forward with an equipment of fine scenery, representing the shipyard the portals of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the deck of a ship, &c., and a competent distribution of the rôles. Mr. Pitou is making elaborate preparations for a short term of pantomime at Christmas.

MISS D'ARVILLE MAY RETURN.

She Has Had an Amicable Interview with Mr. Hammerstein.

Camille d'Arville and Oscar Hammerstein met yesterday afternoon at the Barrett House and talked over their past difficulties. The meeting was arranged by Julius Steger, who has been striving for some time to induce Mr. Hammerstein to procure an artist to take the leading rôle in "Santa Maria." Through trustworthy sources, the fact leaked out that Mr. Steger objected to an "understudy" appearing with him in leading rôles, and his many appeals to Mr. Hammerstein to meet Mme. d'Arville resulted in yesterday afternoon's tête-à-tête between the prima donna and her late manager.

As Miss D'Arville has not yet signed a contract to revive "Kismet," it is possible that Mr. Hammerstein may prevail upon her to fulfill her contract, provided, of course, he fulfils his part by paying all her claims. Miss D'Arville announced a short time ago, through her lawyer, William Brinkerhoff, that she would willingly carry out her original contract to the letter if Mr. Hammerstein did the same. It is said that this matter and other past difficulties were discussed yesterday, and that Mr. Hammerstein was disposed to make new arrangements with Miss D'Arville so that Mr. Steger could have the support he so ardently desired.

Miss D'Arville could not be seen last night when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Barrett House, but she sent word that she would have something to say to-day. Julius Steger, when seen at the theatre, refused to deny or affirm any knowledge that he had of the meeting between Mr. Hammerstein and Miss D'Arville. He admitted, however, that he had spoken to Mr. Hammerstein regarding a change in the cast of "Santa Maria," as he felt as an artist that he should appear with a prima donna instead of an "understudy."

"I do not know," said Mr. Steger, "any singer more fitted for the leading rôle in 'Santa Maria' than Miss D'Arville, and I hope that she may see her way to return to Olympia."

MR. FURNISS SHOWS HIS ART.

The English Caricaturist and Some of His Punch Sketches.

Harry Furniss, late of London Punch, exhibited his caricatures, which he calls "The Humors of Parliament," before a small audience in Chickering Hall last night. His sketches, thrown upon a stereopticon screen, were warmly applauded. They hit off and magnified the most ridiculous features and poses of the statesmen of England, and yet presented recognizable portraits which were greeted with laughter and cheers.

The caricaturist began by saying that he appeared as an artist, and not as a lecturer, and his first picture was an umbrella bearing the inscription, "No politics."

Mr. Furniss is an Englishman before he is a humorist, and unconsciously in his own utterances often illustrated the very essence of the ridiculous that he was caricaturing in British orators in Parliament. He talks in the up and down sliding tones, regardless of the meaning or importance of words, that make English oratory, and even everyday English speech, seem so irresistibly droll when reproduced on the stage.

The cartoonist gave as his first humorous sketch a story in pen-and-ink lines of his first experience in the reporters' gallery of Parliament. The burly janitor, master of the place, glares at him and asks, "Who are yer?" to which the artist replies, "Punch," and the janitor then asks, "Wher's yer ticket?" and the artist replies, "I left it at-tome." This is repeated three times, with the picture representing "Punch" as getting smaller and smaller under the frown of this Polyphemus of the press gallery.

The artist was best in his sketches of Harcourt, Balfour, Lecky, Morley, Chamberlain, Salisbury, and Gladstone in their most characteristic attitudes.

Mr. Furniss is a mimic, as well as a caricaturist, and hit off admirably the peculiarities in manner and utterance of a half dozen of the most prominent Englishmen. Mr. Lecky, the famous historian, if half as awkward, diffident, and grotesque as the caricaturist represented him, must be one of the most amusing spectacles of Europe.

PALMER'S THEATRE AFFAIRS.

A "To Let" Sign on the Office in Thirtieth Street.

A large sign, with the words "To Let" painted in large letters, was displayed in front of A. M. Palmer's private offices, in the house 29 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday. The house has been used as an office building by Mr. Palmer since he controlled Palmer's Theatre.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the attendant in charge of the house stated that Mr. Rork, Mr. Palmer's representative, left for Chicago last Saturday, and that the sign had been placed on the house after he went away by Mr. Moss.

The attendant said that Mr. Palmer had not vacated the house, and that all of his effects were still there. Royal Moss, who is assisting his father in managing Palmer's Theatre, said: "My father had the sign 'To Let' placed upon the house last Saturday. The house is owned by him, and, of course, when Mr. Palmer relinquished the theatre, we understood he had given up the offices as well."

Mr. Palmer is expected to arrive in New-York to-morrow.

David Henderson Married Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A local paper says: "David Henderson, late manager of the Chicago Opera House, was married last Saturday to Miss Frankie Raymond, who was for several seasons a member of the Henderson Burlesque Company.

"Mr. Henderson recently obtained a divorce from Grace Henderson, the actress, who was his second wife."

Good as a Visit to Hot Springs.
A course of treatment at the Lafayette Baths.—Adv.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE."

Mme. Melba in Bad Voice, but the Performance Excellent, Nevertheless.

The performance of "Romeo et Juliette" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night attracted an audience of uncommon size and lustre of aspect. Perhaps the recent gentle request of the management that pretty heads might be uncovered had something to do with the appearance of the house, but, at any rate, it is quite certain that the auditorium never presented a more picturesque appearance except on an opening night. The performance had an atmosphere of gloom cast over it at the ouset by the immediate discovery of the audience that Mme. Melba's lovely voice was in a most unhappy condition. She was suffering from an extremely bad attack of hoarseness. She had been struggling against it all day, but did not discover how bad it was till she had sung part of the first act. The difficulty under which she was laboring was apparent to her hearers as soon as she delivered her first phrases. The waltz song was naturally sung with veiled tone, and hence with very little brilliancy.

At the close of the first act, Stage Manager Parry appeared and made an apology for Mme. Melba. But it hardly seemed necessary when she reached the music of the balcony scene, in which her subdued tone was quite in place. Her voice cleared considerably as she went on, but she was compelled to reserve much of its power during the evening. Nevertheless, she sang with great judgment and at times with charming effect, while at no time did she depart from that pleasing semblance of girlishness which is one of the principal fascinations of her Juliet.

Of M. Jean de Reszke's Romeo much has been written, and much more might be. But no commentator could hope to find expressions of praise which will keep pace with its perennial freshness. Last night M. de Reszke was in fine voice, and it was impossible not to marvel at the wondrous perfection of an art which has preserved through so many years of arduous service the youthful bloom of the singer's tones. The quality of M. de Reszke's tone is one of the most convincing demonstrations of the worth of his method of voice-production. As for the grace and noble musical intelligence of his phrasing, the general elegance of his style and the inspiring warmth of his expression, what can be said that has not been stereotyped? The man has the soul of an artist and an artist's complete expression of it. He sings the Romeo of Gounod and the Tristan of Wagner greatly. There is no greater achievement.

M. Edouard de Reszke's glorious bass voice was heard as heretofore in the music of Friar Laurence. It is not one of the noted basso's best parts, but it cannot repress his eminence. M. de Vries is more agreeable as Mercutio than he is in many other parts, but it is not difficult to conceive of a more flexible and buoyant performance of the rôle. As Capulet M. Plancon is at all times admirable. His voice was in fine condition last night, and the audience was quick to appreciate the fact. M. Jacques Bars and Mlle. Belina were the new-comers in the cast. The former gave an unusually manly and well-sung interpretation of the rôle of Tybalt, and the latter sang prettily the one solo of Stephano. The orchestra was not always in the most perfect accord with the singers, but under the fine and warming guidance of Signor Mancinelli there was no serious mishap, and the score was generally well performed. It was a pity that the chorus frequently wandered away from the pitch, but that is a way which choruses have had since they were invented. To-morrow evening "Les Huguenots" is to be sung.

The Brooklyn Arion.

The Brooklyn Arion gave a pleasant concert last night in the Brooklyn Academy. The better, or at least the longer, half of the programme, the latter, was devoted to Wagner's "Love Feast of the Apostles." Doubtless this would not be repeated now but for its author's name, being a work of the early Meyerbeer period, but it is not without interest. It was spiritedly sung and played, and the choir of children, the "angels' voices" of the piece, had been drilled at least into inoffensiveness of tone and accuracy of tune and time. The Arion chorus itself deserves much stronger praise. It sang, unaccompanied, a vigorous and dramatic chorus by its conductor, Mr. Claassen, its prize song for 1897, "Robin Adair," arranged and much elaborated by Dudley Buck, and another "arranged" popular song by Samans. With the orchestra, besides the Wagner work, it sang an interesting novelty, "Harald," richly harmonized and scored by Gottfried Grunewald. In all these things the chorus, of about ninety, showed itself of good material, thoroughly trained. In vigor, precision, and refinement, and indeed in volume, it is very impressive. It was assisted by a capital orchestra of fifty, which contributed selections from Rubinstein's "Kamenoi Ostro," two interesting novelties, a serenade for strings by Lund, and a "Boyar March" very like Rubinstein's "Royal Tambours" in its effects. It also had the assistance of Mr. Maurice Kaufmann, violinist, who gave a pretty performance of Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata."

TORE UP THE OLD TERMINAL.

Public Works Men Forcibly Remove Dry Dock Company's Rails.

Foreman Blauvelt of the Public Works Department apeared with thirty laborers at the corner of Park Row and Ann Street last night and began to take up the old terminal tracks of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company. These tracks have long been a contention between the owners of the property where the St. Paul Building stands and the railroad company.

When Blauvelt's men started to work Starter Bassett of the railroad company interfered, but when shown an order he sent for Track Boss Westley of the railroad company. The latter tried to get the police to interfere, but in vain.

About seventy feet of the Dry Dock Company's tracks were removed and replaced with new Belgian pavement. The Public Works men were not very gentle in taking up the track, but chopped off the sleepers and broke several castings.

An inspector for the Dry Dock Company stated last night that the charter of the company was secured from the State, and that the city had no jurisdiction permitting them to tear up the tracks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:15 A. M.—18 Lispenard Street; J. H. Wood, carpets; damage, $100.

—3:30 A. M.—1,702 Madison Avenue; A. Schauck, upholsterer; damage, $200.

—3:40 A. M.—184 Third Avenue; Buchignani Brothers, restaurant; damage, $800.

—6:45 A. M.—48 Delancey Street; Joseph Genz, tenement; damage slight.

—8:40 A. M.—64 John Street; Southwell & Heath, printers; damage trifling.

—9:10 A. M.—311 West Twenty-ninth Street; Cora Green; damage, $30.

—11:45 A. M.—225 East Twenty-fifth Street; tenement; damage, $60.

—2:15 P. M.—235 East Fifty-ninth Street; George Nikhalaus, tenement; damage, $300.

—5:15 P. M.—2,147 Third Avenue; Christopher Kalenberg; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOWNSHEND, Vt., Nov. 23.—A three-story block, owned by C. C. Taft and occupied by J. C. Taft as a hotel, was burned to-day; loss, $8,000; insurance, $2,500.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 23.—William Wohlghest's saloon at Third and Hudson Streets was burned this morning; loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Genoa, via Naples Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Sighted south of Fire Island at 11:45 P. M. Nov. 23.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Cabot, Bordeaux Nov. 10, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:51 A. M. Nov. 24.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY RESIGNS.

Smith of Arizona Has Been Chosen a Delegate to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Marcus A. Smith has resigned as United States District Attorney for the District of Arizona.

Marcus A. Smith is the delegate-elect in the Fifty-fifth Congress from Arizona. During the recent campaign the Department of Justice took the position that officials under that department who were active in the campaign as candidates for office should sever their connection with the department, and in carrying out this policy several District Attorneys were summarily removed, they having been given opportunity to resign and failed to respond to the invitation.

The candidacy of Mr. Smith was called to the attention of the department, and an effort was made to reach him. Mr. Smith was then in some inaccessible part of the Territory. The Attorney General, not desiring to deal hastily or harshly with Mr. Smith, held the matter in abeyance. The election passed with him still on the rolls as United States District Attorney.

AT THE HOTELS.

—U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., is at the Manhattan.

—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Westfield, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Gen. William Sooy Smith and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Roswell Miller of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Borrowe are at the Savoy.

—John T. Glenn of Atlanta and Tully R. Cornick of Knoxville are at the Marlborough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are at the Cambridge.

—John C. Underwood of Kentucky and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and William H. Crane are at the Imperial.

—Frederic Tudor of Boston, Leo Lewis of St. Louis, and Sidney Williams of Scranton, Penn., are at the Plaza.

—B. H. Stouffer of Pittsburg, W. L. Head of Bangor, Me., and James B. Troy of Boston are at the Westminster.

—A. W. Sewall of Boston, J. W. Tillinghast of Albany, and Benjamin Smith of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, are at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. J. H. Smythe of Philadelphia, Henry Sanford of Bridgeport, and J. B. Wright of Sacramento are at the Windsor.

—George Q. Whitney of New-Orleans, Martin B. Cahn of Chicago, and H. J. Beebe of Springfield, Mass., are at the Netherland.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira, and Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—H. K. Clay of Philadelphia, William M. Goodbar of Memphis, Henry Adams of Baltimore, W. F. Ross of St. Joseph, Mo., and S. A. Haines of Indianapolis are at the Astor.

—Charles C. McCord of Philadelphia, Walter R. Goodall of Chicago, the Rev. E. H. Edson of Rochester, George B. Hilliard of Boston, and O. B. Tiffany of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—The Vicomte de Dampierre of Paris, E. B. Midlen of New-York, Capt. E. T. Rose of Florida, Major A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Stearns of Springfield, N. J.; T. J. Harris of Lyons, and Mrs. and Miss Tuckerman of Washington are at the Brevoort House.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, Andrew D. White of Ithaca, N. Y.; Gov. Charles W. Lippitt and ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd of Rhode Island, Gen. W. M. Osborne of Boston, Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont, and ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adler, David, Sons' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, clothing; Hoffman House.

—Barnes, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. Miller, notions, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Bear Brothers, Wilmington, Del.; S. Bear, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

—Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, ladies' neckwear; Hotel Imperial.

—Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; C. Reed, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Davenport Brothers & Jackson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. N. Jackson, dry goods, 63 Leonard Street; Colonnade Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Bayle, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Ellinger, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Ellinger, cloaks and suits; M. Ellinger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

—England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Eloesser, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, underwear, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. O'Connor, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Johnston & Shurts, New-London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, dry goods, &c., 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufmann, clothing, 746 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

—Saul, J., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; P. C. Saul, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, art goods; Hoffman House.

—Shaw, E. C., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. C. Shaw, white goods; E. L. Sassmann, notions; Westminster Hotel.

—Simon & Froshin, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Froshin, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

—Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dry goods, &c., 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, dry goods, &c.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; C. Rochat, notions, 47 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Whitmore, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Sloane, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O. Leary, underwear; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and stationery; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss B. Rubenstein, ruchings, 415 Broadway; Holland House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, H. Mockbie, T. E. Kibbey, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

SIGNAL MEN TEST A TORCH.

Good Result of the Work Carried on at Washington Heights.

The First Signal Corps of the National Guard made a test last night at Washington Heights of a new torch for signaling. The test was under the direction of Lieut. Lambke, and H. G. Opdeyke represented the company who manufactured the torch.

Thirty members of the corps in citizens' clothes assembled at two points. Station A, with fifteen men under Sergt. O'Rourke, was on Deadhead Hill, just above the Polo Grounds, and the others were on Skull Knob. Lieut. Lembke was in charge there.

The new torch is an asbestos ball in a wire cage, at the end of a long staff. A copper drip cup is just below the asbestos ball. The ball is dipped into a bucket of kerosene oil, and is set afire with a little bonfire, which is kept burning during the operation. As fast as the oil burns out the torch is dipped in the oil, so that the signaling can go on as long as the kerosene lasts. The torch is extinguished with a copper "snuffer." This torch has been used for the last three months in the army and navy.

Lieut. Lembke, after the test, pronounced the new torch a decided success. The torch formerly used was a large copper cylinder with an ordinary wick at the end of a staff. The cylinder containing the oil could only be used for a few minutes at a time because it became heated and caused the oil to explode. The new torch gives out a much larger flame, which can be seen with the naked eye for seven miles, and through a field-glass for twelve miles on clear nights, and at a good distance in rain or mist. Some cipher signaling, the Meyer code being used, was done between the two stations.

MISS MILLER'S DEBUT.

Reception Given by Her Mother, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller.

Miss Dorothea Miller made her début in society at a reception that was given by her mother, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, yesterday, between 4 and 7 P. M., at her residence, 113 East Thirtieth Street.

The reception rooms were profusely decorated with pink roses and with palms. The color scheme of the drawing room was pink and white. The débutante was gowned in white tulle and wore clusters of lilies of the valley and violets. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Katheryn Howard Lapsley, Miss Alice Day of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Marie McKeever, and Miss Greer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Greer.

Among those present were Miss Catherine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Sedgewick, Naval Captain, and Mrs. F. P. Field, Mrs. George McCulloch Miller, the Misses Miller, Hoffman Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hoppin, Miss Elizabeth Hoppin, Mrs. James Woodworth, Miss Woodworth, Mrs. William Woodward, Miss Rosalie Starr, Miss Emily Wright of Newark, N. J.; the Misses Lynch, the Misses Norrie, Miss Tottie Crocker, Miss Emma Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wise, William Williams of New-London, Conn.; William Dimock, Miss Hoffman Miller, and Henry W. Miller.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William T. Gibson.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Gibson died at Utica, N. Y., yesterday. He was in his seventy-fifth year. For many years Dr. Gibson had been a prominent figure in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State. Years ago he surrendered his pastorate and gave his attention to Church literature. For many years he was the editor of The Gospel Messenger. Afterward he published and edited The Church Eclectic, a monthly magazine. For twenty-five years he was chapl

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TALK OF MR. WALKER AND THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

It Is Said that He Will Withdraw and Again Look After the Direct Business of the Ingalls System.

The rumor that W. P. Walker, Jr., representative of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Companies, is about to be withdrawn from the Joint Traffic Association through President Ingalls, seems to have some foundation. Mr. Walker's place in the association will be filled by some other official of Mr. Ingalls's system.

It has been known for some time in railroad circles that the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four systems were in close competition with the Southern Railroad, formerly the Richmond and Danville system; the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern Pacific, and a few other lines in the matter of freight for export and import. The two first-named roads are in the Joint Traffic Association, but the others are not, as the association does not take in any roads west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Walker was formerly manager of the export and import business of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Road and the Chesapeake and Ohio, and when he left this position to represent these systems in the Joint Traffic Association it was to succeed Oscar G. Murray, who is now First Vice President and one of the receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since Mr. Walker gave up the direct management of the export and import business of the Ingalls systems, it is understood that their business has fallen off to such an extent that Mr. Ingalls considers it necessary to take immediate steps to recover some of the export and import traffic.

It is for this reason, it is said, that Mr. Walker will leave the Joint Traffic Association. Not because he is less valuable there, but because he will be more valuable in the direct management of the business of the roads he represents.

The Chesapeake and Ohio depends mainly on its export traffic. This, which formerly centred at New-York and other Northeastern ports, is now mainly centred at Galveston, New-Orleans, Brunswick, Savannah, and Charleston. Galveston and New-Orleans, which are terminals for the Southern Pacific, do the bulk of the business.

This matter of the Southern Pacific hauling freights to and from Western States through the Galveston and New-Orleans ports has become such a serious one to Eastern roads that the Traffic Association now has under advisement a plan by which some of the freight can be handled by Eastern lines through Eastern ports. No overtures have as yet been made to the Southern Pacific or any other of the Western roads interested, but it is understood that the Traffic Association is to take some definite action at an early date.

At the offices of the Joint Traffic Association, it was said yesterday that nothing had been heard there about the withdrawal of Mr. Walker. This is not a very busy week for the association, and the few members who are in this city will meet to-morrow, and, after attending to some routine business, will adjourn until Monday—over Thanksgiving.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Claims Set Forth by the Reorganization Committees.

The Rolston committee and the Waterbury committee, whose object is the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, differ as to methods. The former, which consists of R. G. Rolston, H. Amy, and Henry K. McHarg, in a circular issued yesterday, declares that it can get along with $500,000 less assessment on the consolidated bonds, preferred and common stock of the company, than is contemplated in the Waterbury plan.

The Rolston committee declares that, by its method, the first mortgage bonds will not suffer. The execution of the second mortgage bonds, it says, is an act of justice to the holders of consolidated bonds and common stock, in that it provides them with adequate security for the money which they advanced largely in the improvement of the security of the first mortgage lien. Such a second mortgage, the circular states, issued for value at the face of the bonds, and such value placed in betterments upon the property, greatly benefits the condition of the first mortgage bonds, as it brings to the support of the first mortgage a new and sustaining element.

The company, it is declared, is in default in the payment of its sinking fund, which is largely the cause of its present embarrassment, and is also in default in the interest on its consolidated bonds.

The reply of the Waterbury committee is that the Rolston plan provides less money for the rehabilitation of the property, and at the same time contemplates larger fixed charges.

"Under the Waterbury committee's plan," says that committee, "there is no second mortgage. A second mortgage, the interest charge on which may not be earned, is obviously a disadvantage to the first mortgage bondholders, as by it the solvency of the company is threatened, and a bad thing for all security holders."

"This situation is particularly interesting to the first mortgage bondholders. The principal of those bonds is now due and the mortgage securing them is being foreclosed. As 75 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds have already been deposited with the Waterbury committee, it is apparent that no opposition committee must be prepared to pay off at par and accrued interest at least three-fourths of the whole first mortgage issue, since the Waterbury committee is able to force the collection of the whole amount due thereon. On the other hand, the Waterbury committee need only provide for less than one-fourth of the issue. This is perhaps the reason why those first mortgage bondholders who have deposited with the Waterbury committee are invited by the opposition committee to deposit their trust company certificates with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company."

MUCH WORK UNDER WAY.

A Large Number of New Locobotives and Cars Ordered.

One industry, at least, has quickly felt the effects of a revival of business confidence, and that is the railway equipment industry. The construction of locomotives and cars is going forward on a large scale, and orders are being multiplied daily. The Schenectady Locomotive Works are constantly increasing their force in consequence of several large orders for engines and boilers. The Pittsburg Locomotive Works have increased the working hours, and the Michigan shop of the Michigan-Peninsular Car Company was started up a few days ago with a force of 400 men.

Among the railroads now reported as ordering locomotives are the Northern Pacific, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Delaware and Ulster, Mobile and Ohio, Portland and Mumford Falls, and the Fall Brook Railway. The Delaware and Hudson recently bought six new locomotives, and will place further orders within a few months. The Wabash Road is to build without delay five ten-wheel passenger and fifteen ten-wheel freight locomotives. Three ten-wheel passenger engines for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad have just been completed by the Brooks Locomotive Works.

Bids are called for by the Illinois Central Railroad for 1,000 new freight cars, and the Wisconsin Central is reported to have already let a contract for 1,000 cars to an Indiana car company. A proposition to make important additions to the equipment of the Lake Erie and Western has received favorable consideration from the Directors of that company, and work will begin soon after Jan. 1. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company expects to order a number of new cars about the 1st of next March.

Ten combination passenger and baggage cars for the Baltimore and Ohio are being completed at the Barney & Smith Car Works of Dayton, Ohio, and the Chicago and Northwestern Company has ordered 1,000 cars from the Haskell & Barker Car Company of Michigan City, Ind. The Chicago, Hammond and Western Road is in the market for 100 new box cars, and a score or more of refrigerator cars.

RAILWAY EXTENSION PLANS.

The Lackawanna Receives a Proposition from Paterson, N. J.

President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad received a communication from the Board of Trade of Paterson, N. J., some days ago, asking if a permanent arrangement could not be made for an extension of the Lackawanna Road into that town. Many of the public-spirited residents of Paterson are willing to co-operate in effecting such an arrangement with the railroad company. President Sloan laid the matter before the Board of Directors, and it is now under consideration.

The Lehigh Valley's new ten-mile branch from the town of Depew to Tonawanda at the western end of this State has been opened for traffic. It is called the Depew and Tonawanda Railroad, and it was built under the direction of C. E. Webster, chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Road. The terminus of this line in Tonawanda connects with the Lehigh Valley tracks at that point, and the trains run to the North Tonawanda station of the New-York Central Road.

Rapid progress is making in the extension of the Montreal and Ottawa division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This project has been under way for a long time, and it has met with many obstacles. From present appearances the work will be entirely completed some time next year. About twenty-eight miles of new road is being constructed beyond the Canadian Pacific's present Eastern terminus.

ITS PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Details Complete for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

The reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company as the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has been completed, and the committee has announced the delivery of the new securities.

Under the plan of reorganization the company is authorized to issue $24,500,000 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due 1946; $11,000,000 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $24,000,000 common stock.

Of the 4 per cent. consolidated bonds, there will be issued $15,174,000 for holders of consolidated bonds and collateral trust bonds of the old company. Of the remainder, $5,390,000 will be retained for the retirement of the outstanding $4,390,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, $1,106,000 for betterments and terminals at the rate of not more than $250,000 per annum, and $2,830,000 for new construction at the rate of $20,000 per mile. The fixed charges of the new company will be about $925,000.

The $11,000,000 of preferred stock, with the exception of a small amount remaining in the hands of the new company, will be issued to holders of consolidated bonds and of collateral trust bonds of the old company and to stockholders of the old company who have paid the assessment, which stockholders will also receive new common stock, dollar for dollar, for their holdings. Both the preferred and common stock are put in trust under a voting trust agreement, and the Central Trust Company's certificates are issued therefor.

The Santa Fe Receivership.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—In the United States Court here this morning, the depositions of A. W. Oliver, Ira Welch, W. A. Thomas, and Francis C. Flannagan of St. Louis were filed by the Santa Fé attorneys, to substantiate their charge that the recent receivership was brought about for stock jobbing purposes.

Judge Foster decided to hear first the motion to remand the case to the District Court of Jefferson County. Judge Henry Keeler said civil cases alone could be removed, and this case was of a criminal character. The suit was brought, he asserted, by authority of the State, and under a statute which imposed a penalty in the name of the State. Judge Horton opened his arguments for the Santa Fé, when adjournment was taken.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—For the Winter traffic of the Ann Arbor Railroad between Kewaunee and Manitowoc two more steamers have been engaged.

—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have been authorized by Judge Morris of the United States Court to give possession of the Strasburg and Harrisonburg Branch to the Southern Railway.

—President Samuel B. Dick of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railway Company is quoted as authority for the statement that the line will be consolidated with those of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Pittsburg and Western Railway. To improve the consolidation $20,000,000 will be invested.

—The reorganization of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, which went into the hands of receivers in September, 1893, is, according to Receiver and General Manager J. W. Wardwell, almost an accomplished fact. The Reorganization Committee has been appointed, but its plan is not announced.

—Petroleum as a basis of motive power is to be tested by the Manhattan Railway officials. J. S. Zerbe, for the Consolidated Gas Fuel Company, is fitting up an engine in the East Ninety-eighth street yards, and a run may be made next week. The system is used on a Government torpedo boat, and the United States tug Nina is being fitted with it. With petroleum there is no dust, smoke, or cinders, and there is economy in weight of fuel.

—Many railroad men went to the Jersey City yards yesterday to see a chair car equipped with the Moskowitz system of electric lighting for the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway between Kansas City and Chicago. All praised the light, and were interested in the invention by which light is generated from the car axle. Such a car is attached to Train No. 23 out and No. 63 in of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New-York and Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Second Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Second Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

—Capt. B. Birnie, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, on business pertaining to the manufacture of the five-inch rifle.

—Major James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the Sandy Hook proving ground, on business pertaining to the test of the ten-inch disappearing gun carriage.

—First Lieut. George O. Squier, Third Artillery, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to New-York City, via the works of Elmer G. Willyoung & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., and the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Newark, N. J., on business pertaining to the electrical department of the United States Artillery School.

Navy.

—Commander Thomas Nelson will be detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 4, and go upon the retired list the following day.

—Ensign G. C. Davidson is ordered from the Castine to the Cushing, relieving Ensign W. H. Jackson, who is detailed for duty at New-York in connection with the Puritan.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Exquisite lamps, preserved palms, and Oriental Rugs help to make the Christmas Floor attractive.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	4:37
Moon rises	8:13		

HIGH WATER NOV. 24.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
9:04 A. M.	9:54 A. M.	11:43 A. M.
10:14 P. M.	10:28 P. M.	12:17 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 12
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
Boston City	Swansea	Nov. 10
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Nov. 11
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Habana	Havana	Nov. 20
Hudson	New-Orleans	Nov. 18
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 12
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Obdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 11
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 20
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 21
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 14

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Havel	Bremen	Nov. 17
Massapequa	Hull	Nov. 11
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 18

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Karamania	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 12
Sir Richard Grenville	Huelva	Nov. 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	Nov. 14

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Schiedam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Nov. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Persia	Nov. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Nov. 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Nov. 24	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Nov. 24	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Nov. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 25	Pernambuco	29 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Nov. 25	W'd'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	N. Orleans	Pier 9 E. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Nassau	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Alvena	Nov. 28	Halifax	24 State St.
Megantic	Nov. 28	London	22 State St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Habana	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbadoes	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Barna	Dec. 8	Naples	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Nov. 23.

SS Galilee, (Belg.,) Braithwaite, Rio Janeiro Oct. 31, Bahia Nov. 3, and St. Lucia 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M. to-day.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to John T. Van Sickle.

SS New-York, Martin, Azua Nov. 11, San Domingo 12th, Macoris 13th, Sanchez and Samana 14th, Porto Plata 16th, Monte Christi 17th, and Turk's Island 18th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp Nov. 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS May, (Br.,) Grahl, Barranquilla Nov. 8 and Progreso 13th, with mdse. to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Romulus, (Ger.,) Gordon, Montreal Nov. 14 and Sydney 19th, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co., Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Seguranca, (Br.,) Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles Oct. 30, Naples Nov. 4, and Malaga 7th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

Ship Union, (Ger.,) Freese, Hamburg, 52 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to George E. Varnelman.

SS Turret Bay, (Br.,) Kleptord, from Montreal, nine days, to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Nov. 11, Carthagena 13th, Port Limon 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M. Nov. 23.

Sailed.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, for Norfolk; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Caspian, for Cape Town; Persia, for Hamburg.

Bark Elise, for Gothenborg.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that, on or about Dec. 1, a 4,000-pound bell, operated by a small engine, will be established in the bell tower, at Eastern Point Leight station, on the east side of the entrance to Gloucester Harbor, Mass., to replace the present fog signal. During thick or foggy weather this bell will be struck a double blow every twenty seconds, so that there will be no change in the characteristic of the signal. The sound of the new bell is much louder and deeper than that of the present bell. The old bell will be retained in position for the present, to be used in case of accident to the new apparatus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that, on or about Dec. 10, 1896, a light of the fourth order, showing a red flash every 6 seconds, will be established in the structure recently erected on the beach in the village of Seagirt, just to the northward of Seagirt Inlet, and about 1¾ miles to the northward of Manasquan Inlet, seacoast of New-Jersey. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, and may be seen 13¼ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye fifteen feet above the sea.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Perim Nov. 21.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Rotterdam for America, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Nov. 14 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Manuense, (Br.,) sld. from Para for New-York Nov. 18.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Luneschloss, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Cardiff, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, sld. from Genoa for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Iona, (Br.,) Capt. Cranston, sld. from Shields for New-York Nov. 21.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Londonderry for New-York Nov. 21.

SS Oceana, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Naples Nov. 19.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Genoa Nov. 20.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Genoa Nov. 21.

SS Cadiz, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York Nov. 14 for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Tippett, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at London to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Bermuda, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York, arr. at Halifax to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Gross, for New-York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 3 A. M. yesterday.

SS Parnense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from New-York, arr. at Ceara Nov. 21.

Cold Weather in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23.—The weather in the northern part of Maine is exceedingly cold to-day. Dispatches received here show the following temperatures: Presque Isle, 18 degrees below zero, six inches of snow; Fort Fairfield, 15 degrees below, six inches of snow; Houlton, 8 degrees below; Caribou, 15 degrees below; Kineo, 7 degrees above, a couple of inches of snow; Moosehead Lake is still open.

TEETH $6.

DOUBT—

There are people here who have their doubts about our modern methods and appliances in dentistry. They would rather pay big prices for old-fashioned, painful dentistry than to pay moderate prices for painless, perfect work. But our mission is educational. Doubters are becoming fewer every day.

SEE OUR PRICES: $1.00.

Gold fillings, $1 each, for ten days only. This is to demonstrate our painless method.

Teeth extracted without pain free.

Gold crowns, 22 K., from $3 to $7; porcelain crowns, good as natural teeth, $2; teeth without plates, $4; a full set of teeth for $6.

All work warranted.

POST'S

PAINLESS DENTAL CO.,

221 SIXTH AVE., BET. 14TH AND 15TH STS.

300 WEST 53D ST., CORNER 8TH AVE.

Hours: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 9 to 2.

Maniac Tore Bark from Trees.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 23.—William Freedman of Orient, a maniac, who was found wandering about this village yesterday, was to-day sent to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum. He was taken into custody by Constable Reeve while he was gnawing at the bark of a tree. Several trees had been bared for about a foot by the man before he was caught. He attempted suicide by jumping from a boat, and when put in a cell he tore the iron framework down. He was placed in a straitjacket.

Prof. Cook Starts for Liberia.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 23.—Prof. P. F. Cook of this village to-day started on his long trip for Liberia, Africa, in the interests of the American Colonization Society. His wife will follow him in a week. Prof. Cook has been in Africa before.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWANNEE M. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, against THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number Sixty-nine (69) on the map of the Village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, and being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said Avenue, seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.

WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 17, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.

WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against PAULINE C. GIBSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventeen feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; thence running easterly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall to the said easterly line of said avenue seventy feet, and thence southerly along said easterly line of said avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises commonly known as Number 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) Manhattan Avenue, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against Ellen Watson and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan (formerly New) Avenue, in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant thirty-four feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet, to Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MATTIE P. GRAY, plaintiff, against ROBERT B. SNOWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, beginning at a point seventy-two feet northerly from the boundary line of land now or late of Charles Chesebrough, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly along the line of Tenth Avenue thirty-six feet; thence easterly parallel with 183rd Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue thirty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch; thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Cora A. Snowden by Mary L. Snowden, Susan A. Snowden, and Anna O. Snowden, by deed dated June 4th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1518 of Conveyances, Page 431, on February 24, 1880.

Dated New-York, October 26, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.

L. WHITNEY SEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.

L. WHITNEY SEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla. (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southamptor; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Coya, (letters must be directed "per Coya.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puer

OLD NASSAU CELEBRATES.

Big Bonfire in Honor of the Victory at Football.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—A bonfire as big as a house reddened the dingy sky over Old Nassau to-night, and marching, cheering, singing bands of Nassau's sons made merry in honor of the eleven who brought back the football championship to Princeton.

The students placed their gridiron warriors in an orange-bedecked coach, and, headed by a brass band, traversed the village streets, while the undergraduate body followed in their train. President Patton and Dean Murray were called upon, and responded with enthusiastic speeches of congratulation.

At 9 o'clock Capt. Cochran set off the big bonfire. Enthusiastic groups of students carried the leaders of the football team about the huge fire, hoisting them upon their shoulders, and then a cheer was given for the members of the team. Each man was called upon for a speech, and all but the modest Smith responded. Alex Moffat and Frank Morse, the coaches, also spoke enthusiastically, and prophesied victory next year over the blue.

Elaborate plans are being made for the Yale-Princeton freshman game Wednesday. Capt. Sullivan of the Yale team said to-day that his men were in excellent shape, and he was confident they would make a good showing. They will leave New-Haven for Princeton to-morrow. The indications are that Yale will lose the game, as the freshman eleven contains no players of experience.

Brown and the Indians.

The Brown University and the Carlisle Indian football teams are due in this city to-morrow night for the Thanksgiving Day game, which is to be played at Manhattan Field. This game, judging from the records of the two teams, will be a fine exhibition. Brown has played this season eight games, as follows: Worcester Poly. vs. Brown, 0 to 18; Yale vs. Brown, 18 to 0; Amherst vs. Brown, 6 to 44; Lehigh vs. Brown, 0 to 16; University of Pennsylvania vs. Brown, 16 to 8; Dartmouth vs. Brown, 10 to 10; Yale vs. Brown, 18 to 0.

Neither Team Could Score.

The seniors and sophomores of Columbia University played an exciting football game at Columbia oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon, to decide the interclass championship. Two halves of twenty and fifteen minutes apiece were spent in vain endeavors on the part of both teams to score. The splendid running and tackling of Gregg, '99's full back, was the only thing preventing '97 from bearing off the championship. The game will be replayed.

Football at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Long Branch football team will play with the Knickerbockers of New-York City at Elkwood Park, near this place, Thanksgiving Day. Bannard, the half back of the Princetons, will play with the Long Branch team.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Five Events on the Card, Including Two Selling Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—The racing here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling; one mile.—Paul Pry, 110, (Walker,) 3 to 5, won; Sidkel, 104, (Ham,) 8 to 0, second; Fusilier, 104, (L. Smith,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Mrs. Morgan, Uncle Abb, Paros, Tonyica, and St. Leo also ran.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.—John Conroy, 108, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, won; Hill Billy, 108, (Foucan,) 5 to 1, second; Ivory, 99, (Morse,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Bango II., Stockholm, Scribe, and Miss Mills also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling; seven furlongs.—Vanbrunt, 107, (Scherrer,) 5 to 1, won; Sir John, 101, (Powers,) 10 to 1, second; Dick Behan, 107, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Mrs. Bradshaw, Hibernia Queen, Samson, and Pelleas also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds; five furlongs.—Alvin W., 108, (Walker,) 2 to 1, won; Doomful, 104, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, second; Hickey, 98, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Woodbird, Dawn, Gold Tip, Little Nigger, and Overflow also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling; six furlongs.—Marquise, 104, (Scherrer,) 6 to 5, won; Pert, 104, (Morris,) 6 to 1, second; Elano, 109, (Ross,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. May Ashby, Devault, and Judge Bullock also ran.

Fall Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—The Fall running meeting of the Kentucky Association opened today with cloudy weather and a muddy track. The meeting will continue for one week. The five races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. A. B. C., 103 pounds, (Matthews,) 8 to 2, won; Billy Effison, 102, (Everett,) 3 to 2, second; Skate, 100, (Vankurne,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Suydam, 110 pounds, (H. Williams,) 3 to 5, won; Flotow, 110, (Everett,) 10 to 1, second; J. H. C., 110, (Perkins,) even, third. Time—1:05¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Garland Bar, 100 pounds, (Dupee,) 1 to 5, won; Ace, 109, (Everett,) 3 to 1, second; Billion, 97, (Randall,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Loyalty, 102 pounds, (Dupee,) 3 to 1, won; Nance, 109, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, second; Cecil, 102, (Everett,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:34.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Margaret Lyne, 105 pounds, (Coley,) 3 to 1, won; Carrie F., 105, (H. Williams,) 9 to 5, second; Lyllis, 100, (Huston,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:05½.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Will R. Pitman will referee the cycle races at the Eighth Regiment games Dec. 19.

—A tandem club is about to be organized in Newark. L. B. Hilborn of 755 Broad Street has the matter in hand.

—F. W. Sheldon and L. W. Beasley of the Kings County Wheelmen covered 11,441 miles each from March to September.

—Within the last fortnight 248 patents relating to bicycles and bicycling accessories were applied for at the Patent Office in Washington.

—A meeting for the purpose of organizing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York City will be held at the Hotel Bartholdi Friday evening.

—Three bicycle races are included in the programme for the annual games of the twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, which will take place to-morrow evening at the armory.

—Bicycle racing men entered for the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association's contests to be decided at the armory Dec. 19 can secure practice tickets entitling them to the use of the track by application to Capt. C. P. Staubach, 252 Greenwich Street.

—Joseph Morah, a member of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, who had been active with the Race Committee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen in preparing for their joint bicycle meet to be held in the armory Jan. 13, died yesterday morning of apoplexy.

—Some of the members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen believe they can play football, and have organized two teams for a gridiron battle Thanksgiving Day. The game will be played at Kreyer's grounds, Coney Island Avenue and King's Highway. The kick-off will take place at 10 A. M.

—In addition to the good roads bill which the wheelmen will endeavor to have passed by the State Legislature this Winter, a signboard bill will receive their attention. This will provide for the placing of signs at the forks of the principal roads to the number of not less than 500. These boards will benefit horsemen as well as wheelmen.

—Several of the leading American manufacturers are represented at the Stanley Cycle Show, which opened in London Friday. The show is reported as being the biggest ever held, having 350 exhibitors and 2,500 machines of all types. The coming cycle show to be held in the Grand Central Palace in this city will be fully as large if it does not eclipse the English exhibit.

—A new constitution and by-laws has been adopted by the Jersey City Club Wheelmen. A new set of officers has also been chosen as follows: President—Charles F. Seymour; Vice President—Edward S. Leayraft; Secretary—William F. Klumpp; Treasurer—Frederick W. Ames; Board of Managers—I. H. Allaire, W. E. Soudder, D. H. Lockwood, W. R. Starrett, and I. S. Newkirk.

—A hare-and-hound chase on bicycles will be tried by the members of the Morris Wheelmen Thanksgiving Day. The start will be made from the New-York Central Railroad bridge at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, at 8:30 o'clock, and the finish at the railroad station at Elmsford. Two prizes will be awarded to hares not overtaken or to hounds taking hares. At the conclusion of the chase the one-mile race for the club championship will be run off at East View.

—Long Island cyclists are agitating the desirability of giving the Merrick Road a new name. The argument against the old name is that it is not dignified enough, that it does not generally apply to the great thoroughfare over its whole length, and that the residents along its course have local designations that puzzle tourists. Montauk Boulevard has been suggested as a fitting title, and it is possible this may be substituted. The Merrick Road runs from the village of Jamaica to the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road, through Springfield, Rosedale, Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, Millburn, and Freeport, to Merrick.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Carpets. | Ideal attainments. Lowest prices now.

LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

Spaces for the Cycle Show.

When the National Cycle Board of Trade issued its diagram of spaces for the 1897 show 451 spaces were provided, but, owing to the demand, it was found necessary, six weeks ago, to provide an additional 100 spaces, which were taken by intending exhibitors as rapidly as the spaces originally provided. This total of 560 spaces is, however, inadequate, and President R. L. Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade has been in daily receipt of applications for space, wherein applicants said they were willing to take any size or sort of space, provided they could exhibit under the auspices of the National Board.

News from the Golf Links.

—"Willie" Dunn, Jr., the Ardsley Casino professional, has just made a new record for the 9 holes, 35 strokes. The former record was 36, held by himself.

—A new golf course is about to be laid out in Baltimore, at Roland Park. It will consist of 9 holes, and arrangements are now being made to secure a competent professional to take charge of the course.

—Thomas Bendalow has just completed laying out the nine-hole golf course for the Nutley Golf Club of New-Jersey. The course has 9 holes, and is a long one, 2,700 yards. Bendalow has also been laying out a new course at Easton, Penn.

—The tie for the championship of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, between James Park and L. B. Stoddart, will probably be played off this week. The winner will hold, for one year, the George Hunter Gold Medal.

—Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Lakewood Golf Club, was among the spectators at the Yale-Princeton football game Saturday. He says that his club's open tournament, to begin Thursday, will have many of the most prominent golfers in the country as contestants.

—The final round in the Ardsley foursome competition, which was not finished at the open tournament late in October, will be played today. The competing pairs will be B. Spaulding de Garmendia and George E. Armstrong and L. E. Van Etten and N. C. Reynal.

—An interesting match for the championship of the Essex County Country Club of Orange will be played this week between T. H. Powers Parr and Charles F. Watson. Each man has scored 88 for the 18 holes, and the tie-off game for the honors of the club probably will be close.

—The Westchester Country golfers have postponed their mixed foursome event on account of the Lakewood tournament to Saturday, Dec. 5. Two silver trophies have been offered by a member. Among the players will be, undoubtedly, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., W. H. Sands, Duncan Elliot, and Miss Anna Sands.

—There will be plenty of golf at all the nearby links Thanksgiving Day. The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., is one of the latest to announce a handicap tournament for both men and women. Play will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Handicap tournaments for members are now held every Saturday afternoon.

—The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will hold a members' handicap Thanksgiving Day on their links at Livingston. The Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn will also give a tournament, and the Englewood members have arranged one. The return team match between the Staten Island Cricket Club and the Dyker Meadow Club will be played Dec. 5 on the Brooklyn links.

—The members of the Westchester Country Club are still active at golf, and many interesting games have been played recently over the club links. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the sixteen-year-old woman champion of the United States, has returned to Westchester from Southampton, and last week she and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., played a series of four matches. Each match was of 18 holes, hole play. Miss Hoyt won the first by 2 holes. Mrs. Duncan took the next by the same number. She also won the third by 1 hole, and Miss Hoyt took the last by 3 holes, giving the champion an advantage of 2 holes out of the 72 played.

An Amateur Hockey League.

An amateur hockey league has been formed which will have for members the New-York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the St. Nicholas and Brooklyn Skating Clubs. A turnament will be played on the St. Nicholas rink, this city, and the Clermont Avenue rink, Brooklyn, beginning in this city Dec. 15 and continuing at appointed dates to March 23, 1897.

The officers of the league are: President—Bartow S. Weeks, New-York Athletic Club; Vice President—Carroll J. Post, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club; Secretary and Treasurer—C. M. Pope, St. Nicholas Skating Club. The Executive Committee consists of A. R. Fish, Brooklyn Skating Club; J. S. Garvia, Crescent Athletic Club, and A. R. Pope, New-York Athletic Club.

Bouts at the Bohemian Club.

The Bohemian Sporting Club, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, will hold its regular weekly boxing tournament to-night. Caspar Beon of this city and "Dave" Sullivan of Boston will meet in a twenty-round bout at 110 pounds. The first bout of the evening will be six rounds at 112 pounds, between William Barrett of New-York and "Tom" McDermott of Brooklyn, and the second bout will be ten rounds at 138 pounds, between Frank O'Nell of Chicago and Charles Connelly of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Billiard Champions to Meet.

Edward McLaughlin, champion billiardist of Pennsylvania, and William A. Spinks, champion of the Pacific Coast, have signed an agreement for a match game at fourteen-inch balk line billiards, anchor barred, for 2,500 points, 500 points to be made each night for five nights. The match will begin Dec. 7, and will be played at Slosson's new academy.

To Run Against Mullen.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Peter Ward of this city, manager of Pat Carroll of Waltham, the professional champion American runner, to-day received a cablegram from Dublin, Ireland, stating that Mullen, the Irish champion runner, has accepted Carroll's challenge to run from one to five miles for $1,000 a side. The date is not given in the cable, but it will probably be about Jan. 1.

Women to Aid in Examinations.

The Civil Service Board examined ninety-nine women yesterday, from whom they expect to select two assistant examiners. The salary is $900 a year. This work has heretofore been done by men, but the board is of the opinion that women will give better satisfaction. Those who are chosen will have to assist in conducting examinations and in looking over and marking examination papers. Examinations to be held by the commission are as follows: Examiner, Civil Service Commission, Nov. 25; Medical Chief of Staff, Department of Public Charities, Dec. 3; Mercantile Inspector, Board of Health, Dec. 4; Clerk of Building Department, Dec. 14; House Physician, Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 15.

Mr. Steinway Much Better.

Mr. Steinway was reported last night as being much better. The family physician, Dr. Barnim Scharlau, said: "The patient has so far improved that his complete recovery may be looked for soon. He has been sleeping well during the evening."

Gold at the Clearing House.

No gold came to this port yesterday. At the Bank Clearing House, $1,000,000 was received from the National Park Bank. The Sub-Treasury's net gain in gold was $400,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl chamberwork, waiting, or general housework; reference. Call, two days, 689 6th Av., McHugh's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework; good references. 210 East 40th St., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class reference. H. S., care of Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city or country. 941 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a middle-aged woman as chambermaid; best of city reference. Apply, for two days, at 85 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging. Call, at present employer's, 26 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; city reference. 141 West 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with young ladies; city reference. Address K. W., 2,084 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference; lady can be seen. D. C., 904 6th Av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to help in other work; best personal reference. 912 6th Av.; call in fancy store.

CHAMBERWORK.—By respectable girl for chamberwork in a private family; help with washing. Lee's bell, 313 West 42d St., top floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; present employer can be seen. 35 West 29th St.; call Tuesday, all day.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class young woman; can get up company dinners; take entire charge; all kinds French, English, or American cooking; do marketing if required; last employer can be seen; best city reference. M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. E. B., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; luncheon and dinner parties attended to; steady place preferred; wages, $30 per month or $5 per day; highest city references. S. Johnson, 108 East 40th St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend most highly in every respect; nearly five years' experience. Apply at 17 West 16th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, or CHAMBERMAID.—By good girl as cook, laundress, or chambermaid; best reference. 142 West 62d St., first floor, back; no card answered.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; private family; assist in washing and ironing; first-class references. M. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable middle-aged woman; excellent cook, baker; no objection to assist with washing; city or country. 349 East 32d St.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her cook; a very competent person in either capacity; best references. P. S., Box 153 Times Office.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20; would assist washing. S. H., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all branches; first-class references. Address Cook, 1,026 3d Av., advertisements office.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By woman as excellent family cook; first-class laundress; live in flat; city reference. Mrs. Herts, 263 West 32d St.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as thorough cook; can get up company dinners and luncheons; by the day or permanently; good references. Mrs. Wagner, 218 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all branches; best references. 238 East 33d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family in city; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. 125 East 27th St.; ring Norton's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. T., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook in small family; just disengaged; good reference; no nursery. L. W., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A good cook, with excellent reference would go as cook by the day or week. 208 East 33d St.; ring third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; city or country; can cook turkey; best reference. 210 East 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; best city reference; six years last place. 349 Columbus Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best of city reference. 247 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a very good cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By cook in private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St.

COOK.—Willing to assist with washing; good reference; no cards. Buckley, 141 West 100th St.

COOK.—Experienced; best city references; wages, $25. Annie, 78 West 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As visiting governess and music teacher to young ladies or children; highest English branches; French, German, and advanced music; refers to former pupils. M. B. M., Box 201, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess, teaching English branches, Latin, French, German, music, has hours disengaged; highest references from parents of former pupils; experienced. 128 West 66th St.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined German lady, speaking French, English; with music; highest Paris and city references. 124 East 46th St., care Dr. Moldehnke.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady, well educated, as nursery governess or lady's maid; understands sewing, fancy work, and household duties; willing and obliging. H. H., 781 Prospect Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined French visiting governess; Parisienne diplomée; gives excellent French lessons at pupil's or at residence. Teacher, 147 East 56th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged, refined German woman, who is an excellent cook, as housekeeper for a couple or gentleman. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean often; has best city and Paris references. L. F., 341 West 30th St., the French Home.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 993 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; American family; best city references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a lady's maid, who lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend. 11 Lexington Av. No cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; good packer; willing to travel; best reference. C. L. B., 153 West 16th St., Quirk's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent in hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 57, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By active, educated French Swiss of middle age as competent maid or nurse and seamstress; good knowledge of dressmaking; personal references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl as children's or lady's maid; good seamstress; speaks German and English. 80 East 55th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; willing to assist with some chamberwork; willing, obliging; best of city reference. 708 6th Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.; ring Lindale's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family, city or country; no objection to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 204 West 32d St., L.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; best city reference. T. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day or month; sleep home; best city reference. 513 East 85th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress in private family by the day or in her own home; the best city reference. 285 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman to go out by the day or week washing, ironing, cleaning; references. Mrs. Tolle, 315 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; first-class city reference. M. C., 208 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress to work few days in private family; thoroughly understands work. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; highest of city references. Martin, 277 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; willing and obliging. 164 East 97th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Reliable young Protestant from North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington bell.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman for grown children; good needlework; no objection to travel; highest reference. Augustine, Box 96, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse to lady or gentleman; treats message; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE and MAID.—To invalid lady; very best reference. 440 4th Av.; ring third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced person to young or growing children; speaks best French and German; good sewer; best city references. L. M., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman; young or growing children; good seamstress; city or country, or would travel; best of reference. M. S. B., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman; infant; take entire charge from birth; or invalid; city, country; best city references; prices low. Lutzen, 231 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to baby or growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city references. 310 West 49th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady would place an educated Protestant as child's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; good hand sewer; 17 years' experience. Call, between 2 and 5, at 223 West 57th St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse that can take full charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent city references. Bartlett, 1,575 Madison Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady desires a place for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy parlormaid; wages, $20. Present employer, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Oyster Bay, L. I., or 42 West 21st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as seamstress or to wait on lady; would do chamberwork if required; good reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl; thirty-four years of age; thoroughly understands dressmaking; perfect fit guaranteed. Magnuson, 434 West 18th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with light up-stairs work. 438 West 53d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By neat girl as competent waitress; private family; first-class references. 446 4th Av., first bell.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By good washer and ironer; at home; rough washing, too. 411 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPETENT WOMAN TO SERVE TEAS OR dinners in private families; would assist; best city reference. 311 East 38th St.

MANICURE.—By young lady; few private customers at home or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 103 West 14th St., Rooms 1 and 2, second floor.

MASSEUSE—From Aix-les-Bain; would travel with invalid or attend ladies at their homes; knows all European baths. Mrs. Foster, 204 East 52d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work. Moderate Salary, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man, 19; well recommended, good education, as bookkeeper or general office assistant; salary, $8 to $10; can speak German fluently. Mager, 427 East 15th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of dining room; excellent at cleaning silver and decorating table; very reliable; neat, sober, and industrious; first-class city reference. E. V., Box 863 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COACHMAN.—Both left situation last week; would like to engage with family going South; excellent references; gentleman can be seen; moderate wages. W. and McH., Box 856 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID, &c.—By man and wife, no children; man as butler; wife as lady's maid and take care of children; speak English, French, and German; city or country; best references. S. D., 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety, willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. J. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; perfectly sober and reliable; tall and of neat appearance. Experienced, Box, 107, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Swiss butler; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. Edmund, Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. Butler, H., 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman can recommend a reliable man, single; tall and willing; excellent personal character. A. B., 148 West 37th St.

BUTLER or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; height, 5 feet 11 inches; excellent silver cleaner; best city reference. P. O. B., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a thorough butler; first-class references. Hamilton, 247 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—French couple; first-class four years' references. V., care Mrs. Dautremont, 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or as good second man; English; good city personal references. G. B., care of W. Jones, 450 4th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or second man; French; understands his duties; city references. A., 886 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler in private family; first-class city references; willing and obliging. N. W., 206 East 63d St., in store.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; first-class city references. Address G. L., 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—First-class reference; city or country. C. A., 387 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes a situation for a coachman whom she can highly recommend as honest, temperate, and an excellent driver; perfectly understands all of a first-class coachman's work. Apply, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 10 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Competent, 207 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and reliable in every respect; first-class written and personal references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; city or country. Coachman, 113 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' experience; best references; honest; willing; obliging; strictly sober. A. Z., 245 East 45th St., care Mrs. Fanning.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. J. Smith, 1,840 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; country preferred. J. C., 128 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employers can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; willing and obliging; country preferred; wages moderate. X., Box 869 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Swede; strictly temperate, honest, industrious, willing, obliging; excellent references. 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By German; 30 years; first-class, steady, competent, sober; best city references. Herzog, 588 East 6th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; can furnish the highest of reference; country preferred. F. O. B., Box 153 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness; first-class city references. T. M., Box 208 Times.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; first-class personal reference; English; can drive four or tandem. G. B., 167 West 53d St., care of J. Utting.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or UNDER GARDENER.—By a single man on a gentleman's place, and to make himself generally useful; understands all kinds of greenhouse work and the raising and forcing of vegetables; best of reference. Address, for one week, Edward Jordan, East Islip, L. I., Box 54.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; rides and drives well; highly recommended; weighs 130. John Kelly, Box 862 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a second or useful man; in house or stable; a neat, intelligent young man; lately landed; is respectful, careful, and industrious. B. N., care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent, willing, and obliging; excellent city references. M., Box 209 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede as thoroughly experienced second man; first-class reference. Johnson, 247 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, repairing; sober, industrious; excellent city recommendations. 1,276 Broadway, basement.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family; understands furnace; good houseworker, &c.; private reference. B., Box 257, 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; look after horses and garden; wife to do general housework. 722 Westchester Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man; can get a few gentlemen to valet; has good private reference. J. F., Box 862 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Swede, 24, as valet; knows his business; best reference. 206 West 17th St.

VALET.—By Frenchman; 25; first-class city references. J. B., 127 West 29th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man as waiter or useful man; good reference. C. H., Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—Open for engagement; doctors' references; electricity; Swedish movements. Sanders, 650 3d Av.

SINGLE-HANDED and VALET or SECOND Man.—City or country; Swiss; personal character from last employment. F. P. S., Box 93, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—Superintendency of a gentleman's country residence or farm; is away up in stock raising and all farm work; best of references given. A. Slater, Box 121 Times Office.

WOOD CARVING.—Wood carving wanted. Wood Carving, Box 178 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Lady's maid and companion for invalid; must understand traveling, taking care of and packing wardrobe, hairdressing, &c.; state experience, references, salary, &c. K. F. W., Box 135 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LARCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-law6mTu

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-law6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 16 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next. —Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-law6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON

DR. DEPEW TO VERMONTERS

HE ADDRESSES THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Speech in Which the History of Vermont Was Reviewed and the Periods of the Nation Described.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 23.—The anniversary exercises of the Vermont Society Sons of the Revolution, were held in Harmony Hall this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, the chief feature being an oration by Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, President of the Empire State Society Sons of the Revolution.

At 3:30 P. M. members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution met in the reception hall at the State House, and afterward, with State officers, legislators, &c., marched to the armory, preceded by a band. The line was headed by Gen. S. S. Peck of Burlington, T. C. Pinney, Major O. D. Clarke of Montpelier, Major J. H. Mimms of St. Albans, Capt. A. G. Eaton of Montpelier, and comprised, besides the band, the Reception Committee, State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-Governors, color bearers, and members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Arrangements were made for a large audience at the armory, where fully 3,000 people assembled, including delegations from Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, and other places.

In the hall, which was divided into sections, the guests were seated by a detail of twenty-four members of the Vermont National Guard, who acted as ushers. The exercises opened with prayer, after which ex-Gov. Dillingham, in a felicitous address, referred in fitting manner to the society and what it represented. He introduced Mr. Depew, who spoke for about an hour, holding the close attention of the audience, with whom he placed himself en rapport at the very beginning.

Mr. Depew reviewed the history of the State of Vermont, and in the course of his remarks said:

"The hundred and seven years since Washington was inaugurated may be divided into three periods. We are now entering upon the fourth. The first period was one of construction and hero worship. Washington in his farewell address left a legacy for the guidance and instruction of his country. Its first duty was to create a system by which the revenues of the Government should always be equal to its expenses. Its next duty was to establish a system of weights and measures and a standard of value in harmony with the commercial nations of the world.

"The second period began with the nullification of the Federal revenue laws by South Carolina. It was a rude awakening to the possibility of the dissolution of the Union. It was a shock to the sentiment of American nationality. The hero worship of the time gave tremendous authority to living leaders who possessed the people's love. This period, which had forgotten the Revolution, which had become sordid and surrendered everything to profit, in its rude awakening sacrificed millions of lives and billions of treasure to maintain the Union upon the foundations where the Revolutionary fathers had placed it.

"We then entered upon a third period. It was the period of reconstruction, of invention, and of extraordinary accumulation of National and individual wealth. By leaps and bounds, the Nation advanced along the path of progress. Inventive genius stimulated prosperity, and prosperity stimulated inventive genius. Enormous fortunes were amassed by far-sighted and daring men, seeing the opportunities in new conditions and the development of new territories. One improvement succeeded another so rapidly that whole populations had to learn new trades, and invested capital became worthless in a day. It is estimated that within this period 40 per cent. of the world's labor was thrown out of employment to seek other occupation, and 60 per cent. of the world's capital was rendered valueless. This was made up, however, a thousandfold by the tremendous energies of new motors and new machinery. Notwithstanding the fact that in the fierce struggle for wealth thousands became bankrupt or insane, notwithstanding the fact that the few who became master spirits in commerce, as leaders become master spirits in war and in statesmanship, accumulated vast fortunes, yet in the general uplifting, the people—the whole people—were better educated, better housed, better clothed, better fed, had fewer hours for labor, and had larger wages than ever in the history of the world.

"Gentlemen, let us study Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Bennington; let us study the lives and teachings of the accomplished patriots, Washington, Hamilton, the Adamses, Jay, Jefferson, and Madison on the one side, and those rough-and-ready sons of freedom, Ethan Allen and Gen. Stark and Seth Warner on the other. Let us learn and teach the principles upon which our Government has grown to its great and beneficent proportions; let us enforce the lesson that American liberty is the preservation of American opportunity for every man to rise above the condition in which he was born, and to receive the full fruit in honors from his fellow-citizens and in protection from his country of the results which have come to him by his talents, his industry, his wisdom, his prudence, his thrift, and his good citizenship."

Mr. Depew's oratorical ability made a decided impression, his remarks being received with great enthusiasm, especially by the members of the organizations. At the conclusion of his address, Miss Mary Phinney of Montpelier sang a solo. A reception was given Mr. Depew after the exercises, when many prominent Vermonters greeted him.

UNIFORMED HOSPITAL STAFFS.

Commissioners See Representatives of 2,000 City Employes.

The officers and attachés of the Metropolitan Hospital staffs, nearly 2,000 in number, put on new Winter uniforms yesterday. Delegates from the Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals, all of which are under the command of Superintendent Thomas F. Murphy of Bellevue Hospital, and from the Blackwell's Island Almshouse and General Storehouse made their appearance before Commissioners Faure and Croft at the central office of the Department of Public Charities at 2 o'clock for a review and approval of the new garments.

The Commissioners spoke of the neat appearance presented by the thirty men who represented the different grades of office.

At the city hospitals, under Superintendent Murphy, there are five grades of employes, and each has a different style of uniform. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent look like police Sergeants, as their coats are in the double-breasted Prince Albert style, and of a heavy dark blue cloth.

The department furnishes the caps for all grades, but the suits are paid for by the employes at prices ranging from $7, which is the cost for the lowest-grade employes, and is a brown corduroy suit, to $20. All of the dark blue suits and caps are trimmed with red silk braid and ornamented with brass and silver buttons.

Not Concerned in Arbuckle Case.

Joseph Davidson, George W. Stevens, Samuel Stewart, and Frederick Manger, the men arrested last week suspected of being concerned in the robbery of Frank P. Arbuckle, were discharged from custody in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Police Captain Kirchner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station told Magistrate Brann that he had no evidence against the men. The body of Mr. Arbuckle was removed from this city on the way to Denver last evening.

FIREMEN SAVE THREE LIVES.

Man Carried Down a Ladder and Two Babies Taken Down Stairs.

Two firemen put their lives in peril yesterday to save two children and a man from death in burning buildings.

The fire that endangered the children's lives was in the kitchen on the third floor of the tenement house 225 East Twenty-fifth Street, only a few doors from the quarters of Engine Company No. 16, to which a still alarm was given. Fireman William F. Bennett dashed in through the smoke and to a bedroom and found on the bed one child of Charles Anderson, and under the bed another. One was three years old, the other fourteen months. Bennett had a hard struggle to get out of the burning flat. The fire was caused by the bursting of a lamp that had been left on a shelf above a stove by Mrs. Anderson, who had gone to market.

Fireman Martin Coleman went, at 3 o'clock A. M., with his company, Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3, to a fire in the three-story brick building 134 Third Avenue, occupied as a restaurant by Augustus Buchignani, who was asleep on the third floor. The shouts in the street awoke the restaurant keeper. He opened a window and started to climb out.

"Wait!" shrieked somebody just as Buchignani seemed about to jump. A ladder was run up and Coleman mounted it. He took the restaurant keeper on his shoulders and carried him down the thirty-five-foot ladder.

John D. Deglovanni, manager of the restaurant, escaped from the second floor by groping his way to the head of the stairs and half jumping and half falling to the street door. The damage done by the fire amounts to about $1,000.

BIG CATCH OF MACKEREL.

News from Boston to Cheer the Lovers of the Fish.

A dispatch from Boston states that the biggest catch of mackerel for years has been made this season, as nearly all the vessels engaged in that industry have returned to port with very large cargoes. The New-England catch for the season is 69,242 barrels, and the largest haul of the season made by any single vessel was valued at $32,000. The best individual record, says the dispatch, was made in 1882, when one vessel brought in mackerel valued at $34,000. Notwithstanding the large catches, prices of desirable lots have advanced.

Ex-Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford smiled when he read the dispatch, and said that the Boston people were mistaken in saying that this season's catch was the largest in years. "The lowest catch of mackerel that we had was in 1889 and 1890, when only 10,000 barrels were got in the waters of the New-England States, and the largest catch was in 1885 and 1886, when 220,000 barrels of the three different grades were secured. About fifteen years ago unusually large numbers of mackerel appeared off the neighboring coast, and the entire fishing fleet, consisting of sixty-odd vessels, started out and caught them off Cape Delaware. Every vessel secured a full load, and when they got here the slip off Fulton Street became jammed with vessels. Some had to anchor in the river, and others went to Brooklyn. The market was glutted with mackerel, and they were sold to peddlers as low as 50 cents a wagonload. There was only time enough to sell one-half of the quantity brought. The rest spoiled and had to be taken out to sea and dumped."

MUST REPAIR THE SEWER.

Jersey City Ordered to Stop a Nuisance of Long Standing.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City yesterday, handed down a decision ordering Jersey City to repair the joint Jersey City and Hoboken, known as the Ravine Road, sewer. This sewer broke many years ago, and the refuse since has been emptied upon the meadows. The Legislature finally took up the matter and set a commission to work, and the commission drew up a plan for repairs which called for the expenditure of $78,000.

A dispute between the two cities over the payment compelled the State Board of Health to take the matter before Chancellor McGill. Vice Chancellor Pitney, to whom it was referred, gave Jersey City eight months in which to make necessary repairs.

Mayor Wanser said last night that he had no authority to issue bonds to meet this case, and that taxes will not be available in time. The city, therefore, will ask the New-Jersey Legislature this Winter to give authority for the issuance of the necessary bonds.

LEGAL NOTES.

The corporations which are sow seeking franchises from the city involving the tearing up of the streets do not seem to join in the general supposition that the Board of Aldermen has been shorn of the powers it formerly possessed in that regard. The outcome of the present controversy between three gas heating and fuel companies as to which, if either, will receive favorable consideration from the Common Council, thus far upholds the view that such power does not exist. In the suit by Henry C. Wilcox as taxpayer, in which it is sought to restrain the giving of such a franchise to the Consumers' Fuel, Gas, Heating, and Power Company, because two other companies have subsequently offered much higher compensation to the municipality, Justice Smyth yesterday, in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction, expressed very great doubt whether the Aldermen could grant such a franchise, though his main ground was that plaintiff had failed to show that the board was about to act favorably or fraudulently, or in violation of law in the matter. He cannot assume, Justice Smyth said, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, that it will act otherwise than in conformity with the requirements of law.

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Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday sustained the demurrer interposed by the St. Luke's Hospital in the suit that has been brought against it by Frederick Berenbroick, to recover $50,000. The Court holds that when the complaint states that the hospital cannot give a clear title to the lands at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, it states only a conclusion, and that there should be facts stated to bear out this conclusion. He gives leave to the plaintiff to amend his defective complaint and bring another action. In 1893, when the property of the hospital was put up for sale, Lewis S. Samuel obtained an option on it, paying $100,000 earnest money. He found out that in an old deed the property could only be used for hospital and chapel purposes, and the deal was not carried out, he claiming that the hospital could not give a clear title. The hospital people, however, refused to give back the $100,000 earnest money that had been paid. Last year the hospital people had a bill introduced into the Legislature in which the restrictions of the old deed were removed, and the property has since been sold. The plaintiff, Berenbroick, has an assigned claim for one-half of the deposit money, and is suing therefore to get $50,000 of it returned to him.

Planning a Christmas for the Poor.

The East End Christmas Tree Association of Brooklyn, of which Mrs. John Gilbert Gulick is President and Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster Secretary and Treasurer, held its annual meeting at the Long Island Business College, at South Eighth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Further plans were made for the annual distribution of Christmas presents and the giving of an entertainment and Christmas tree at the Amphion Theatre on Christmas morning to the poor children of that section of the city. Previous years the work has cost about $1,000.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The absolutely pure baking-powder. Made from cream of tartar, a fruit acid. Does not contain alum or any deleterious substance. Unequaled in strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

LADY TINA SCOTT'S TRIAL

BEGUN IN THE OLD BAILEY, LONDON, YESTERDAY.

Earl Russell's Counsel Makes the Opening Address—He Says Lady Tina's Charges Were Untrue and Made for Blackmail.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The trial of Lady Tina Scott, mother of Countess Russell, and the other defendants, Cockerton, Kast, and Aylott, upon a charge of criminally libeling Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, began in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning. The courtroom was crowded, most of the spectators being persons well known in fashionable circles.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., for the prosecution, stated that Kast and Aylott were cabin boys on board Earl Russell's yacht in 1888, and that Cockerton was the engineer of the vessel. Since that time, he said, the Earl had never seen any of them. Counsel then referred to the Earl's unhappy marriage, and the disgusting charges which had been brought against him by Countess Russell, at the instigation of her mother, Lady Scott, upon the reported statements of the other defendants, Kast, Aylott, and Cockerton.

Sir F. Lockwood, continuing, called attention to the action at law which Countess Russell had brought against her husband, Earl Russell, more than a year ago, for the purpose, as alleged, of obtaining a restitution of her conjugal rights. This litigation, he said, had been incited by Lady Scott, and though its ostensible object was the restoration of Countess Russell's marital rights, the real purpose was to extort money from the Earl.

At this point in the argument of the counsel for the prosecution, Lady Scott became greatly agitated, and smote the front of the dock violently with her hands. Continuing his remarks, counsel declared that no woman could be so base as to desire her daughter to resume living with her husband if she believed that the charges of immorality and cruelty which Countess Russell had brought against the Earl, and which had not been supported by the evidence in the Countess's original suit for judicial separation, were true.

He then read statements made by the prisoner Kast, alleging improper conduct by Lord Russell on board his yacht on the night of June 19, 1888. Earl Russell, he said, would prove that on the night in question he had slept in Winchester, and did not go on board his yacht until June 20. Proof of Lady Scott's animus and tendency toward blackmail, he said, was shown in the fact that circulars containing the terrible charges against Earl Russell were sent to the masters of the schools in which Lord Russell was educated. Counsel gave as another instance of the falsity of the charges, the fact that when Earl Russell took measures to bring Kast and Cockerton to justice they were examined privately as to the time and place of the acts alleged, and they were obliged to withdraw their accusations. Sir Frank Lockwood concluded by saying that the whole affair was a horrible conspiracy instigated by a wicked woman's wit.

At this point in the proceedings Lady Scott was permitted to leave the dock upon the understanding that she should not be permitted to communicate with any of the witnesses in the case.

Sir F. Lockwood, resuming his argument, said that Lady Scott first came into communication with Cockerton, Kast, and Aylott in November, 1895, when blackmailing designs were arranged with Countess Russell. Then, he said, Kast's brother wrote to the Earl, saying that an agent of Lady Scott was searching for his brother, who was in the army in India, with a view of getting his assistance in making charges against his Lordship. Earl Russell immediately consulted his solicitors, who wired Kast, warning him that he was being made a cat's-paw in connection with filthy charges. It was eventually ascertained that Lady Scott's agent bought Kast out of the army in India and supplied him with money. While in Bombay, Kast wrote to a private in his old regiment saying that he was staying at the best hotel in Bombay, with 7 rupees a day and everything found except strong drinks. In fact, he was "doing the heavy" at no expense to himself. It would be proved, Sir F. Lockwood said, that Lady Scott's detective, Smith, had supplied Kast with money.

Calling attention to the assertion of the defendants that after Kast had left Earl Russell's yacht his Lordship had sent him a postal card, addressing him as "Dear Fred," and inviting him to join the Earl's yacht as cabin boy, Sir Frank said: "I shall call as the first witness Earl Russell himself, who will show that the dates involved in the accusations are impossible, and the facts alleged improbable. Meanwhile, I ask your Worship to hold the defendants hand and foot until this case is fully heard."

The male defendants were not allowed out on bail, but Lady Scott was permitted to go out on bail, with the understanding that she was to have no communication with any one connected with the case except her counsel. The greatest interest is being taken in the case, and crowds of people sought admission to the courtroom to-day in vain, the court being packed to the extreme of its capacity.

Damaging Floods in Martinique.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—Advices received here from Fort de France, capital of the Island of Martinique, are to the effect that very heavy rains that have fallen throughout the island have caused all the streams to overflow their banks, and that immense damage has been done to property. A number of persons in the interior, all of whom are believed to have been negroes, have been drowned.

Secretary Roosevelt Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the American Embassy, is suffering from nervous prostration. He has not been present at the embassy for some days, and his condition is such that he will not be able to attend the Thanksgiving dinner to be given by Ambassador Bayard.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-day

Ladies' Tailor-made

Coats

at $11.50 $13.25 $16.50

Heretofore

$14.75, $18.50, $22.50

Madison Avenue Cars, passing Grand Central Station, now go through Twenty-third Street, direct to our establishment.

West 23d St.

A VISIT FROM ROYALTY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at the Duke of Marlborough's.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left Paddington Station at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Woodstock to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by their daughters, Princess Victoria of Wales and Princess Maud of Denmark, and Prince Charles of Denmark, husband of Princess Maud. The town of Woodstock was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, triumphal arches, &c., in their honor, and the Grand Avenue in Blenheim Park was lighted by electricity. The programme for the entertainment of the royal guests is a brilliant one. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other guests will remain a week, during which time there will be a succession of fêtes, torchlight processions, &c. In addition to this, the Prince will make shooting excursions into the Blenheim game preserves daily.

Owing to the recent death in New-York of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, grandmother of the Duchess of Marlborough, the annual county ball will be abandoned, but public celebrations will continue throughout the week, including a grand reception given by the Duchess of Marlborough on Friday, at which most of the leading aristocrats will assemble.

The Prince of Wales's special train, with the royal visitors, arrived at Woodstock at 6:40 P. M., and was met by the Duke of Marlborough, who was waiting at the station. A large crowd of people assembled outside. The royal party was greeted with cheers as it made its way to the carriages in which they were driven to Blenheim Palace. The carriages were escorted by the Mayor and the Town Council on foot, and the Woodstock Fire Brigade acted as a guard of honor, marching behind the carriages to the gates of Blenheim Park. The Prince and Princess of Wales were enthusiastically cheered by the people who lined the roadway.

Among the guests other than those of the royal party were Lady Randolph Churchill and Mr. and Mrs. George N. Curzon.

THE STRIKE IN HAMBURG.

London Dock Laborers Asked to Aid Their German Brethren.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Executive Committee of the London Dock Laborers' Union has received a dispatch from the leaders of the strikers at Hamburg, asking them to do all in their power to prevent steamers from Hamburg seeking coal from procuring it.

The coal heavers at Hamburg yesterday decided to join the striking dock laborers, and this action, it is believed, will compel steamers accustomed to coal at Hamburg to seek their fuel elsewhere. Should the London men refuse to coal steamers putting into the Thames to fill their bunkers, their action would, it is thought, tend to greatly strengthen the cause of the Hamburg strikers.

There is some fear among steamship people that the strike of dock laborers in Hamburg may extend to the large ports of the United States. It was said yesterday at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and Funch, Edye & Co., who operate extensive services between this port and the strike district of Germany, that while there were no present indications of the strike being extended to this side of the water, it was not improbable. James McHugh, delegate of the Liverpool dock laborers in this country, has been at work along the Atlantic coast and in the great lake cities during the past three months advocating the formation of a universal league of dock laborers and allied marine trades. Messrs. Woods and Mallison, British delegates to the Trades Conference, to be held shortly in Cincinnati, are now on their way to this country.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

ROME, Nov. 23.—King Humbert returned to Rome to-day and received a popular ovation, to which he replied with a speech. His Majesty will receive King Alexander of Servia on Wednesday.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The announcement was made to-day of the failure of Messrs. Webster & Burnie, Australian merchants, doing business at 27 Cannon Street, London. The liabilities of the firm are £180,000, and their assets £120,000.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Duke of Connaught, chief in command at the Aldershot Camp, had completed arrangements for the periodical march-out of the troops from Aldershot, when he was taken suddenly ill to-day, and Major Gen. Bengough has been summoned to take command in his stead.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener, Commander in Chief of the Egyptian Army, started on his return to Cairo to-day. Gen. Kitchener has had daily conferences with the officials of the War Office for the last fortnight, and returns to Egypt with instructions to have everything in readiness for the Anglo-Egyptian Nile Expedition, to advance from Dongola to Berber and Khartoum in March next. The expedition will be strengthened by the addition of an armed steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The official report upon the physical condition of Dr. L. S. Jameson, who, with his associates in the Transvaal raid, Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. Reginald Grey, Col. H. E. White, Major R. White, and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, are serving various terms of imprisonment for their part in the invasion, show that he is much worse, and point to his early release, and the same is true of Major Willoughby. Both are suffering greatly from the effects of their confinement.

The State Library Must Yield.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, interceded with a joint legislative committee to-day in behalf of the State Library, but without avail. The committee, in executive session, resolved to take the two library rooms in the Capitol for committee rooms, and to allow the State Library to use the rooms while the Legislature was not in session. The opinion was generally expressed that the State Library was outgrowing its present quarters, and that before many years go by a separate building would have to be provided for the library.

Stern Bros.

To-day

Special Sale

of

Winter Underwear

Children's Heavy Natural Wool and White Merino Vests and Drawers at 43c

Actual value, 75c

Ladies' Heavy Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests and Drawers, at 59c

Actual value, $1.00

Ladies' Norfolk and New Brunswick Fine White Merino Vests and Drawers, at 75c

Actual value, $1.25

Men's Full Regular Made Heavy Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, at 87c

Actual value, $1.35

West 23d St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Capt. Richard Luce, agent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island, and for sixteen or seventeen years a whaler and commander of a whaling vessel in the days when the young men of New-Bedford must make a record in that business before they could win a sweetheart, has read the resurrected story of the modern Jonah. The Jonah was James Bartley, whose story was reprinted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday, and who in 1891 is said to have been swallowed by a whale and, after a number of hours spent in this strange prison, to have been rescued alive. Capt. Luce laughed when he read the story. In fact, he laughed whenever he spoke of it. The men on board the whalers used to talk of the possibility of a man being swallowed by a whale, and they always came to the conclusion that it could not be and they never knew of its being done. "I should say it was a very good fish story," said Capt. Luce, with a hearty laugh. "I never considered it possible for a whale to swallow a man, but a lecturer who has spoken upon the subject of whales has dissected one of the sperm variety, and from measurements taken concluded that there was sufficient space in the whale's throat to allow the passage of a man's shoulders—the widest part of his body. About the black whale, we cannot tell. That has an entirely different conformation of the head. In this story they took the stomach of the whale upon the deck. That is something new in my experience. When I was a whaler the stomach was left. The least time it would take to get a man from the whale's stomach would be five or six hours. It might be much longer. I should very much doubt that if he once got in he would come out alive." Sunday-school teachers who teach Bible stories from a scientific standpoint tell their pupils that in the story of Jonah the word which was translated "whale" was in the original "a large fish." They further explain that while the throat of a whale is small, the throats of some varieties of sharks are large enough to take in a man easily. "A whale, you know," says Capt. Luce, "is not a fish at all. It is a warm-blooded animal."

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There is a restaurant on Grand Street that a number of years ago was frequently patronized by up-town people, who went there for the superior French coffee always to be found. The coffee is the same now, but the up-town people do not drink it, and the people of the neighborhood are found there afternoons and evenings in family groups or couples. The coffee is served in a fashion exactly the reverse of that in general use. The cup is brought in nearly filled with hot milk. The coffee, boiling hot and very strong, comes in a tiny silver-plated pitcher; ordinarily, it would be called a creamer. The coffee drinker pours the coffee into the milk in his cup, suiting his individual taste as to strength. The sugar, which is in a bowl on the table, is always powdered.

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The bicycle girl or the rainy-day girl, or the girl who is both, was at the football game on Saturday. There is no appreciable difference between the two characters in style of dress. The chief feature which marks each is a short skirt. This the girl at the football game wore. The people who brought heavy rugs and shawls to use as laprobes thought she might better have gone back to her long skirts for the occasion. If there was ever a time when the extra warmth would have been acceptable, it was then, when the wind had such a good chance to whistle with uncomfortable chilliness around the ankles.

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Two persons using the same opera glasses at the theatre the other evening found that they gave different results. The focus being altered to suit the respective pairs of eyes, the one individual saw the minutest part of the make-up on the faces of the performers, and a whip raised on the stage came so near that there was an inclination to wince. To the other eyes the objects on the stage were only magnified to a slight degree. The strange part of it was that it was to the younger eyes that the objects seemed least magnified; the older of the two persons, obliged to wear glasses on ordinary occasions, was able to see best. An oculist explains the apparent phenomenon in the only way plausible. "As a person grows older," he says, "by the time he is thirty-eight, the eyeball begins to flatten. When this occurs, it is necessary to use glasses to supply the defective curve to the eyeball. At the same time, with this flattening, has come what may be called an abnormal farsight. This would explain the fact that the person with the older eyes could see better than the younger person. The latter, it is also possible, might be a little near-sighted without being aware of it."

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There is nothing to suggest an interest in prayer meetings in the busy down-town streets of New-York, but there are several noonday meetings daily, and they are well attended. The basement floor of the old John Street Methodist Church is engaged by one set of business men, and it is filled every day from 12 to 1. Arrangements are made with some one each day to conduct the meeting, and the time is filled with prayer, song, and experience talks, given by different members of the audience, which is varied. It is composed principally of men—and men of all classes—but there are a few women. The small parlor organ which furnishes the music for the meetings is played by a woman, and a few women stenographers from down-town offices drop in. The meetings are entirely separate from the regular work of the church.

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Letter writers have reached the simplest form of brevity in closing their letters. They were very near it when they signed themselves "Yours, &c.," but now a letter ends "I am," and then the signature "John Smith." The meaning may be all right, but the sound is more than a little egotistical.

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Several up-town hotels which have the flower urns outside their windows filled with small evergreen trees for their Winter adornment, have also tucked in among them here and there a rugged little chrysanthemum, which looks as though it had lost its last friend, and gives the evergreens the appearance of being out in a weak attempt at Christmas decorations.

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A number of successful business men were sitting together and chatting in an uptown clubhouse Saturday night. Several of them had told of incidents of interest in their businesses, and one, turning to a prominent Wall Street broker who was of the party, asked him what, in his opinion, was the greatest cause of loss in stock speculation. Without a moment's hesitation the broker said: "The desire to save the commissions. A man who buys for speculation knows that he must pay one-quarter of 1 per cent. to the broker, no matter which way the stock goes—whether he makes a profit or a loss—and as a rule he lets the commissions influence his trading. He will hold to his trade at times with a tenacity that is fatal to his margin simply because he is not willing to close out his trade and go with the market until the stock that is running against him has reacted sufficiently to cover his brokerage. The desire to get that eighth each way and the unwillingness to pay it until the stock has advanced and made it has caused more speculators to fall by the wayside than all the panics combined."

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In the library of the Prison Association of New-York, at 135 East Fifteenth Street, there is a neatly finished wooden grain shovel which was made by a convict in Clinton Prison in thirty-five minutes. Secretary William M. F. Round saw the work done, and the remarkable feature of the production is that although the shovel looks as if manufactured by machinery it was made entirely by hand. The convict cut it out of a pine log with no other implements than an adze and a drawknife.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual reunion and banquet of the Union College Alumni Association will take place Dec. 10 at the Hotel Savoy.

—The annual ball of the ex-New-York Turner Cadets will be held at Turn Hall in East Fourth Street to-morrow evening.

—The annual entertainment and ball of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House to-morrow evening.

—The annual dinner of the Douglaston Yacht Club will be held at the Arena Tuesday evening, Dec. 1. Prior to the dinner, the annual meeting and election of officers will take place.

—Mr. Kelgaard of the Cooper Union Free Labor Bureau will address the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, this evening. His subject is "Methods in Relation to the Unemployed."

—The second lecture of Prof. Gunton's twelfth annual free lecture course will be delivered to-morrow evening in the hall of the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "The New Republican Party."

—The Flag Club of the East Eighty-sixth Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate Evacuation Day to-morrow at 8:15 P. M. There will be patriotic music and singing, and Major J. W. Howard will speak on "Loyalty to the Flag and Country."

—The Gas Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and fixed Tuesday, Dec. 15 at noon as the time for the opening of bids for contracts for city lighting. The commission decided to use 237 new electric lights throughout the city, 100 of which will go beyond the Harlem River.

—It is announced that by special request the exhibition of sculpture by George Grey Barnard from the Paris Salon of 1895, at the Logerot Garden, will remain open until Nov. 30. It is expected that this extended time will be greatly appreciated by the lovers of art in sculpture.

—The members of the New-York State Armory Commission met at the State arsenal yesterday and considered the nine bids for the proposed new drill hall for the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn. No definite action was taken, and the commission adjourned to meet Tuesday, Dec. 1.

—Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen, are Eben Alexander, United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia; Mrs. Gen. G. T. Cutler, F. M. Parker, Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Henry J. Speiker, and Mrs. J. A. Vance.

—Miss Phoebe I. Wright, the daughter of Correction Commissioner Robert A. Wright, has a treat in store for the prisoners in the Tombs Thanksgiving. In addition to the usual Thanksgiving Day fare of turkey, &c., Miss Wright will furnish each of the prisoners with a nice juicy cut of mince pie made under her direction.

—Henry Greenberg, sixteen years old, of 136 Suffolk Street, and a dozen companions had a glorious time Sunday evening abusing Chinamen at the corner of the Bowery and Hester Street, until Greenberg was arrested, when the others took to their heels. Greenberg was allowed to go at court in the morning on promising to do better.

—The German ship Union arrived yesterday, fifty-two days from Hamburg. Her master, Capt. Freese, reported that on Oct. 8 at 2 o'clock in the morning he was in collision with a full-rigged brig, name not learned. The lee braces were carried away, and the lower foretopsail was split. The brig lost her upper topsail, yard, and part of her rail.

—The "Fleur de Lis" Progressive Euchre Club has been formed, to meet Wednesday evenings. The first prize contest will take place to-morrow evening. Among the charter members are Miss Louise Ihlefeld, Mrs. Marie Hebig, Miss Flora Miller, Miss Lilian Blakeney, Messrs. F. H. Limpert, Fred F. Voss, R. B. Helms, and Edward Schaefer.

—Brown, Miller, and Adams, three of the alleged blackmailers arrested through the efforts of Parkhurst society agents were committed for trial on the charge of extortion in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Bail was fixed at $2,500 each. Hughes or Reilly, the last of the quartet, was committed for further examination to-morrow.

—Sarah Levine and Jacob and Betsy Chimits, arrested last week charged with presenting a forged order for $385.50 belonging to Annie Gordon, on the Dry Dock Savings Bank, were discharged from custody yesterday. The Gordon woman was sick in Bellevue Hospital at the time and subsequently died. Her relatives reported that they had settled with the prisoners in Essex Market Court yesterday, and the case was dismissed.

—The United States Army tug Ordnance, carrying officers and Government employes from the city to Sandy Hook, had her eccentric rod bent, while off Hoffman Island, yesterday morning. Her passengers were transferred to the tugboat Scotland, which took them to their destination. The Ordnance was towed back to her berth at Pier 3 East River.

Brooklyn.

—The United States district court will open at 11 o'clock this morning for the trial of criminal cases. Justice Brown will preside.

—The annual entertainment and pig roast of the Raswelier Democratic League will take place to-morrow evening at its headquarters, 139 Evergreen Avenue.

—Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff will give a dinner at his residence to-night to Mayor Wurster and the members of his cabinet and their wives.

—The Comfort Committee of the Young Woman's Christian Association will hold a Thanksgiving tea this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock in the association's parlors in Memorial Hall, Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution providing for the payment of bills aggregating $6,876 for work done in connection with the preparation of the tax rolls for 1896. The board then put aside regular business for a week, and resumed work on the canvass.

—The trial of Antonio Cincotta, Vincenzo Procida, Giuseppe De Salvo, and Antonio Prestigiacamo, Sicilians, who are accused of the murder of Salvator Sireo in the saloon of Joseph Catango in Union Street, May 28, was begun before Judge Hurd yesterday. Sireo gave work to a man named Cacchiaro, who had been sentenced to death by the Mafia for giving testimony against a Maffat in Newton, Mass., and when the two men entered the saloon in question they were greeted with a volley of shots.

New-Jersey.

—James Quinn, thirty-five years old, of 77 Hatch Avenue, Jersey City, was walking on the Newark and New-York Railroad last night, when he was struck by a train and instantly killed.

—Henry Thorpe of 519 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing a dose of laudanum. He was attended by Dr. Simon, and will probably recover. He would give no reason for the act.

—Grace Helder, fourteen years old, of 108 Grand Street, Hoboken, was sent to Henkel's saloon, on Grand, near First Street, yesterday to buy some whisky. While she was in the saloon a dog seized her by the hand and bit her severely.

—The Rev. Henry T. Beatty, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, who asked the authorities to close Police Commissioner John Bruning's saloon, at Tenth and Washington Streets, reported yesterday that he tried the saloon doors Sunday night and found the place closed.

—Samuel Kahn, thirty-two years old, of 513 First Street, Hoboken, was found ill in the street before midnight Sunday. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died shortly after. It was at first supposed that he had met with foul play, but County Physician Converse decided that death resulted from acute gastritis.

—Patrick McGeery, twenty years old, of Coles and Fourteenth Streets, Jersey City, yesterday visited a friend at 229 Erie Street. When he left the house he saw a bicycle standing in the hall and took it. Charles Bunje, Jr., who owned the wheel, caused McGeery's arrest. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Charles Foster and Catherine Gaddis of 869 Columbus Avenue, New-York, were married in Hoboken May 31 by Justice Seymour. Susan Willis, an actress of 247 West Fiftieth Street, New-York, called on Justice Seymour yesterday to get evidence of the marriage. She said Foster was her husband, and she intended to prosecute him for bigamy.

—Edward Radkan died in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, June 3, from injuries inflicted on himself while locked in a cell at the police station suffering from delirium tremens. He left a wife and infant child. Mrs. Radkan at once returned to Germany. Yesterday Mrs. Kate Rixson of Clinton Street, near Grand, received a letter from Mrs. Radkan asking for the legal proofs of her child's birth. She said that by the death of a relative he had become heir to a large property.

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Tuesday
November 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HIGH SCHOOLS NEEDED NOW

WOULD RELIEVE OVERCROWDING, MR. HUBBELL SAYS.

Five Thousand Children Could Be Promoted in February, He Thinks—Unfinished Buildings.

Commissioner Charles Bulkley Hubbell of the Board of Education, in talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday in regard to the overcrowded schools, the proposed high schools, and the prospects for the speedy completion of new school buildings, said:

"I notice in the papers the statement that there should be no provision for high schools or schools of higher education until the lower school facilities are adequate. The fact is, that the inadequate facilities of the lower schools is the principal reason that justifies the proposed new high schools. The high school will itself relieve the congestion in a great measure.

"Heretofore there has been a congestion in our grammar schools for six months every year. We find several thousand children kept back from February, the term of promotion, to the end of the school year. Having no place to go, they are forced to remain in the grammar schools and go over in review with the new pupils all they studied during their 'Fall term.'

"The establishment of high schools will take pupils out of those schools and send them up. Let me illustrate this by some figures: Last year from the first grade of the male grammar schools 1,872 pupils went out. Of these 1,355 were graduated—that is, they finished the course. In the female department 2,493 went out and 1,680 were graduated. These figures relate to the collegiate preparatory class.

"In the non-collegiate class of the first grade there were 865 males and 289 females carried over the six months who would have been promoted if we had had the high schools.

February High Schools.

"It is estimated that if our high schools should be established in February, as at one time we hoped, there would be nearly 5,000 children ready for the high school at that time. These pupils, of course, will have to be accommodated. With this state of affairs it is not fair to force a pupil living up town to go to school, for instance, in the lower west side, where the schools are, comparatively speaking, slightly attended.

"The absence of these high schools is the most conspicuous element in the want of symmetry in our public-school system. Their use will aid other departments than the lower schools. The high schools will relieve the tremendous pressure upon the Normal College and the University of the City of New-York. In the Normal College 400 more young women were accommodated for whom there was really no room. The calisthenium was curtained off to provide them with places.

"The Board of Regents has provided that in order to receive the degree of B. A., after a certain time, it will be necessary for the student to have spent four years in a high school.

"The proposed high schools are not to be necessarily college preparatory schools. They are intended to provide a good secondary course for students which will fit them for college, or, on the other hand, give them an education fully up to the requirements of ordinary life. There are hundreds of children in this city who would take such a course who will not take a college course. Their parents cannot spare them long enough for a collegiate education, yet they will permit them to take this.

"New-York is far behind the other cities of the first class in the United States in regard to high schools. Chicago, with less school population, has thirteen high schools, and Boston, with still fewer children, has nine.

"It is the purpose of the Board of Education that the temporary school buildings to be used as high schools shall be models of the schools to be afterward used. It is our intention to get the best Principals and instructors obtainable for the purpose.

Won't Use Grammar School Funds.

"I am of the opinion that it will not be the policy of the board to invade the fund available for building grammar and primary schools in building the new high schools. An application will be made to the Legislature for power to issue bonds for the purchase of sites and the building and equipment of high schools.

"If eight high schools were available today, with a seating capacity of from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils each, the effect would be, when supplemented by the completion of the schools now in course of construction, to relieve the present overcrowding. That, of course, will not settle the difficulty permanently. More schoolhouses will have to be built as the increase of school population demands them.

"The deplorable condition of affairs with reference to talk of accommodation is traceable to two causes. The first is the mistaken school policy that obtained ten years ago in economizing in providing school buildings necessary at that time. The second cause is the migration from the lower to the upper part of the city. This leaves some of the school buildings one-half occupied, and creates a demand upon the facilities of the upper part of the city beyond their capacity.

"The delays incident to the completion of school buildings may be explained by the fact that until recently skeleton construction was not possible. Then, again, by reason of delay in payment, many of the best builders in the city would not bid for contracts.

"During previous years, under the Trustee system, it has sometimes happened that an unwelcome builder has been so much embarrassed in his work as to be driven out of the field of competition. I confidently believe that relief for all this is in sight. The near future, I am sure, will bring about such a change as will enable the Board of Education to build as quickly as safety will justify.

Mr. Snyder's Fitness.

"Our Superintendent of School Buildings, Mr. Snyder, is now in Europe, studying systems of school ventilation. He, in my opinion, in point of school architecture, is the best man in the United States. He reports that our new buildings are far beyond anything seen by him in England. English builders are for the first time considering the question of enfoced ventilation in public schools.

"Enforced ventilation is the only system of ventilation satisfactory to-day. It includes the use of fans by which air moderately warmed is forced to the schoolroom in such quantities as to give each pupil 1,800 cubic feet of air per hour to breathe. This is accomplished in nearly fifty public school buildings in the city now, and is being extended as fast as possible.

"The resolution of Commissioner Taft with reference to shortening the period for condemnation proceedings, when supplemented by the efforts at speedy construction, will, I hope, enable us to turn over all school buildings ready for occupancy one year from the time the site is selected."

SLOW WORK ON NEW BUILDINGS.

Commissioners Reply to Allegations and Explain Contracts.

The statements made through THE NEW-YORK TIMES by prominent builders in criticism of alleged slowness in the construction of schools after contracts have been awarded have set School Commissioners, particularly the members of the Committee on Buildings, to thinking, denying, and offering specifications to prove the charge untrue.

Richard Deeves, who built the sky-scraping Manhattan Life Building, declared that if he could complete that mammoth structure between Aug. 15 and May 1, he could not see why the city's contractors should, as has been said, require two years for completing the new school buildings now under contract. Other men who have erected great structures talked in the same vein.

Commissioner Joseph J. Little, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, was incensed particularly at Mr. Deeves's criticism.

"Mr. Deeves," he said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is talking without information. If he will look at our specifications for every building for which we give a contract, he will see that we put a time limit on contractors and exact a penalty for failure to have work done at the specified time.

"We gave a contract Nov. 16 for the biggest public schoolhouse in the country, if not in the world. The building is to be on the south side of Henry Street, between Oliver and Catharine Streets, and will cover sixteen city lots. The contract was given to P. J. Brennan for $268,750."

Fourteen Months' Limit.

Mr. Little gave to the reporter a copy of the specifications, in which appears this clause:

"The work to be commenced immediately after the contract is executed, and must be completed in fourteen months from the date thereof."

There is also a clause as to a penalty for failure to comply with this condition. The penalty is $25 a day, which the Commissioners provide shall be deducted by them from the contract price.

"That settles the statement that that building will not be done inside of two years," said Commissioner Little. "We gave out another contract Nov. 9, for a building, to cost $126,900, on the westerly side of Trinity Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets. The contractor is Harry McNally. This building must be done in nine months.

"There has been some criticism of our specifications. If the critics will read them they will stop criticising. There is no reason why schoolhouses should be two years in building, and it is not true that the ones now in construction will not be ready within the times specified."

"I think the statement that the new buildings will not be ready for two years will stand revision," said Commissioner Nathaniel A. Prentiss, also a member of the Building Committee. "I see no reason why it should take two years to build a schoolhouse, but still there are many things that have caused delay in the past.

Delay in Money and Plans.

"You remember that last Summer we were hampered in getting a start by the failure to sell bonds. Then the Building Department has not been in the most efficient situation. It had to get out the plans and men can't work standing on top of each other. Things are a little better now, as we have secured a floor in a Grand Street building for our draughtsmen.

"The Commissioners are pushing the building of schoolhouses as rapidly as they can. The Building Committee is devoting to it every necessary minute, but everything is not running smoothly yet under the new law. You know the Trustees had a great deal to do with the construction of buildings, and while their removal was a blessing it was not done without making a little bother."

Deputy Superintendent Haskell of the Board of Education's Building Department, denied that it would take two years to complete the buildings in course of erection or just contracted for.

"We are to have six buildings," he said, "and the last of them will be completed before the opening of the next school year. The ordinary period for the construction of a schoolhouse, as provided for in our specifications, is from nine to fourteen months. There is no reason that I can see to make the time as long as two years."

A citizen who is deeply interested in the public school system, when his attention was called to Mr. Little's statement as to the time limit and penalty provision in contracts, said:

"That is all very well in print, and when a Commissioner says it. But I'd like to know when a contract was ever completed on time, and when a penalty was ever enforced.

"What have the Commissioners to say of the building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. That was to have been opened in September. It has not been completed yet. I wonder if they are collecting $25 a day for the failure to carry out the contract. If contractors are not forced to live up to their contracts, what's the use of having contracts at all?"

TEMPORARY SCHOOL OPENED.

Primary Annex in West Sixty-eighth Street Has 150 Pupils.

The annex to the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 94, which has been established in a frame building in West Sixty-eighth Street, near the Boulevard, was opened yesterday for the registration of pupils. This is the first to be opened of the temporary schools established by the Board of Education to accommodate the pupils who were turned away from the public schools in September.

The building in which the annex is located belongs to the Calvary Baptist Church, and has been leased by the Board of Education at an annual rental of $800. Interior alterations have been made by the board, so that the building, which is used on Sundays for a mission school, can accommodate 350 pupils.

The parents of all the children who were refused admission to the primary department of No. 94 were notified by postal cards of the opening of the annex and the pupils of the department were requested by their teachers to spread the news. One hundred and fifty pupils were registered yesterday. It is expected that before the end of the week the annex will be full.

It is expected that a temporary primary school will be opened in the school room of the Methodist Church on Willett Street, near Grand, on Dec. 1, if the permission of Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings can be obtained. Temporary schools may be opened on Dec. 15 at 182 and 184 Cherry Street, in a store at Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and in a new market building at One Hundred and Second Street and First Avenue. It is probable also that the new school building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street will be ready for use before Jan. 1.

SHERIFF BUTTLING SUED.

Alfred Mussinan Says He Gave a Debtor Too Much Liberty.

A suit against Sheriff Buttling of Kings County has been brought by Alfred Mussinan to recover $411.75 and interest. Mussinan recovered judgment for this amount against Loftus D. Hatton and Lizzie H. Hatton in the Supreme Court, this city. The execution was issued to Sheriff Buttling, and Dec. 13, 1895, Loftus Hatton was committed to Raymond Street Jail in default of payment.

Mussinan alleges that the Sheriff gave him unusual liberties, and on March 24 last permitted him to escape to New-York. Sheriff Buttling denies that Hatton was allowed to go without Mussinan's full knowledge and consent, and says Hatton returned voluntarily to Brooklyn before the action was begun.

Boy Swallowed Button and Pin.

Valentine Walther, six years old, the son of Adam Walther of Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, swallowed an advertising button with a pin attachment at the Oakland Rink Food Show Saturday night. He tried to eat a pancake and hold the button in his mouth at the same time. Laxative treatment had failed to relieve him of the button up to yesterday. It gives him no pain.

MR. MOODY TO HIS CRITICS

PRIDE AND DEMORALIZATION IN CITY MISSIONS.

Fifth Avenue, He Says, Needs Conversion as Much as Water Street—Prayers for Wall Street and the Press.

The audience that filled Cooper Union at the 10 o'clock service yesterday consisted in a large part of those who had been attending these meetings last week. The enthusiasm was unabated, and there is every prospect that the week's work just begun will prove as successful as the evangelists expected that it would when they decided to continue the daily services.

Evangelist George C. Needham opened the meeting with a prayer, in the course of which he prayed for college and business men and those who are engaged in Wall Street operations. He prayed that the brokers and bankers might be made to see that God's grace was more precious than gold or silver, stocks or bonds. Mr. Sankey led the choir in the singing of sacred songs.

Mr. Moody, before proceeding with his sermon on "How to Use the Bible in Soul Winning," gave some attention to various critics of his. He said that he was still receiving letters from persons in which his remarks regarding mission churches were sharply criticised.

"I am glad," he said, "to get such letters. It shows that my words struck home. I have nothing to take back of what I said on this matter, but I did not include rescue missions or Sunday schools. There should be no mission churches, or rather Christianity should be one big, loving mission church, with its arms wide open for all. Fifth Avenue is as much in need of conversion as Water Street. In the sight of God, the hod-carrier is just as good as the millionaire.

No Class Distinctions in Church.

"This mission-church-for-the-poor business puffs up the rich with pride and serves to demoralize the poor. I would rather be a hod-carrier and have God's grace than be a millionaire loaded down with sin and riches. All are supposed to meet on equal terms in the house of the Lord, and class distinctions should not be drawn."

"Other correspondents," continued Mr. Moody, "blame me for the kind words I said about Roman Catholics. In answer to these strictures, I will only say that it will be time enough to attend to the souls of Catholics when we Protestants have become straightened out ourselves."

Mr. Moody next referred to the Sunday meeting in Carnegie Hall, and the reports of his sermon on that occasion being sent all over the land. "The newspapers are spreading the light," said he, "and are contributing to God's glory. Buy copies of them and send them to your friends."

The Rev. A. C. Dixon then offered up prayer for the reporters, editors, and press generally. As the offering was about to be taken up, Mr. Moody said it had been stated to him that the money necessary to run these meetings should be got outside and not by collection. "No, that won't do; we will pay our way," he added. "If you put a penny in the basket you will get about a pennyworth of good out of them."

Fit the Method to the Person.

Speaking of the methods of Christian workers, Mr. Moody said: "It is not necessary in order to accomplish good that you should address big crowds. Divide up your work. You can each bring souls to God in your own sphere. Remember that what is good for one may not be good for another. You will deal with an ex-convict in one way and with a skeptic in a different way."

The service ended with the benediction.

At the afternoon meeting in Cooper Union every seat was filled, but that appearance of crowding which was a marked feature of the afternoon gatherings of last week was absent. The proportion of men to women in the hall was much greater than usual, and a number of clergymen were in the audience. A baby kept up a shrill crying almost throughout the service, but Mr. Moody rather seemed to enjoy the little one's interruption.

Mr. Moody enters upon his fresh week's work with a smiling countenance and looking stronger than before. He hopes to see an evangelistic awakening in the other large cities in a short time, and is pleased with what has been done in New-York since the commencement of this revival.

Contributions for the Poor.

As the collection baskets were being put around Mr. Moody said: "Double up your offerings this afternoon, so we will not get behind in the rent. Wednesday's offering will be for the poor. All of you that can give $5 then, do it, and take care of a family. It will be for your good, your good."

The evangelist announced that the subject of his sermon to-morrow would be "Assurance." "I want," said he, "to reach two classes; those that have not got assurance, and those that have, but who do not know how to help others to get it. A great many people labor under the delusion that they are not to know in this life whether they are saved or not. Now, if that is right, hold on to it, but I think you can soon find out.

"We want to give a reason for the faith that is in us," he continued. "We want to know what to believe, and at all times to defend it. Make up your mind you are going to find out. If it is your privilege to know that you are saved, and that you can read your title clear to those mansions which Christ has gone to prepare, you want to find out, don't you?

"I don't believe a man is fit for God's service if he is in doubt about salvation. If I am in the water and a person is drowning I am the last man in the world to help him if I have any doubt as to whether I can get ashore myself."

Sermon on Soul Winning.

Mr. Moody, in preaching on "Soul Winning," spoke from Daniel xii., 2-3. "They that shall be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament. They that turn men unto righteousness shall be like the stars forever and ever."

"The world," said the preacher, "tells us to get wealth, culture, worldly wisdom, fame, honor, and position, and all that. That's what the world says. But this old prophet comes in and tells another story entirely. If you are going to be really wise, you are going to live for another world, not for this.

"He was not a statesman like Gladstone or Bismarck. He was an old, gray-headed man, who had been Prime Minister in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and he knew as much as any man on the face of the earth, and that is his testimony.

Mr. Moody went on to describe scenes he had witnessed in Paris in 1867, when Napoleon III. was going through the streets. "It seemed to me," said he, "that the French people were going mad over him and the Prince Imperial. In 1871 the Emperor had to flee out of France, and his body has not got back there yet. The Prince died outside of France, too. That's the way of worldly honors.

Glory Outside the World.

"Business men want to shine, military men want to shine, and policemen would like to be Captains. Reporters would like to be editors. Mothers would like their boys to be head of the class at school. I tell you if you want lasting glory, you must go outside of this world. This world has not got it to give.

The meeting was brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Woelfkin, Isaiah B. Hepwood, and Frederic W. Maitland, South Croydon, England, engaging in prayer. It was announced that Bible lectures in connection with the Moody meetings would be given each afternoon at 2 o'clock in Association Hall, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, by the Rev. W. J. Erdman.

GLEASON'S DEMURRER ARGUED

His Lawyer Contends that He Appointed Democratic Inspectors.

The demurrer to the indictment against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, for violating the election laws, was argued yesterday before Justice William J. Gaynor.

Lawyer Stevens, for Mayor Gleason, argued that the Mayor had appointed Inspectors from the Democratic Party, as the National Democratic Party was a party of Democrats in this State. In the case of the people against Wheeler, when Robertson ran for Governor, the General Term of the Supreme Court held that a party was made of factions, and he said that as the Mayor was the leader of the Gleason Democrats, he did not violate any law when he appointed the Inspectors. He also held that the indictment was defective inasmuch as it did not give the names of the sixty-nine Inspectors alleged to be unlawfully appointed.

District Attorney Noble said that if the members of the National Democratic Party wanted to be Democrats, they would have to beg for admission from the Democrats who supported the ticket named at Chicago. He claimed that Mayor Gleason did not examine the applicants with the intention of getting good men, but with the intention of appointing his own followers.

Judge Gaynor asked Lawyer Stevens to submit a brief. He said the only question was whether Mayor Gleason had appointed Inspectors from the Democratic Party and whether the men appointed were Democrats. He announced that he would give his decision next Monday in Long Island City.

ALBERT B. HILTON'S ASSETS.

They Are Estimated at $1,109,402 Less than Liabilities.

A summary of the schedules of Albert B. Hilton, who did business as Hilton, Hughes & Co., dry goods merchant, at Broadway, corner of Ninth Street, was filed yesterday by Assignee George M. Wright. The total liabilities are $1,891,576; nominal assets, $1,600,342; actual assets, $782,174. The assets are as follows:

	Nominal.	Actual.
Stock	$712,845	$353,393
Bonded stock	37,073	37,073
Fixtures	58,894	58,394
Supplies	716	716
Stable and dogs	50,186	50,186
Iolanthe and Saratoga	2,485	2,485
Real estate	7,775	4,625
Returned goods	150	100
Miscellaneous	69,513	26,028
French assets	6,012	4,516
Effects, 54 Fourth Avenue	688	688
Bills receivable	55,153	None
Suspense	239,314	137
Storage and purchase debtors	360,032	242,644

Of the bills receivable, there are doubtful, $23,505, and bad, $31,648. Of the storage and purchase debtors, there are doubtful $105,568; bad, $11,820.

The liabilities are: Bills payable, $1,824,292; suspense cash, $1,823; employes' salaries, $42,705; credit on sales ledgers, $22,754. The entire schedules make twelve large volumes. Mr. Hilton made an assignment on Aug. 26.

SHORT-WEIGHT MARKETMEN.

Subject Considered by the Washington Market Association.

The Business Men's Association of the Washington Market met in Smith & McNell's Hotel yesterday, and Charles Wissman brought up the question of short-weight, sour-ham marketmen. This led to a general discussion, in which several members participated.

Mr. Wissman moved that a committee should be appointed to rectify the existing abuses in the market.

"Why not try and correct some of the outside abuses?" suggested a member. The matter of appointing a committee to investigate outside dishonesty was postponed. The committee appointed by the Chair to inquire into the administration of the market was Charles Wissman, Henry Hutchinson, George Blackburn, Frank Null, M. Biggane, A. Fox, and Joseph Fredericks. It will urge the clerks and Superintendent of the market to keep a sharper watch.

The committee complained to Controller Fitch that their trade was being injured by certain butchers in the market who gave short weight. The Controller told them that if they would put their complaints in writing and furnish evidence, he would do all he could to help them.

CARTDRIVER AS BONDSMAN.

He Won $15,000 in a Lottery and Invested It.

Jacob Wiegand, who drives a coal cart, created considerable astonishment in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was there to furnish bail for Daniel Rooney, who was held for a petty offense.

"How much property do you own?" asked Judge Lemon.

"Real estate worth over $10,000," was the reply.

"And your business?" asked the magistrate, in a surprised tone.

"Why, I—I drive a coal cart," answered Wiegand.

"Well, well," said Judge Lemon, jocosely. "You must have found diamonds in your coal. When you retire, I wish you would give me a job on your cart. On my honor, it pays better than the police business."

"Oh, I didn't find any diamonds," was the smiling answer. "I had better luck. I drew $15,000 in a lottery last year."

Wiegand was promptly accepted as a surety.

Brooklyn's Dog Show.

The first annual dog show of the Brooklyn Metropolitan Club will open this morning in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Mayor Wurster will formally open the show at 10 o'clock, after which the judges will begin their work. It is proposed to finish the entire 130 classes during the day, and in the evening award the premiums. On the second, third, and fourth days there will be parades of prize winners afternoon and evening, and on each day of the show there will be afternoon and evening performances by twelve trained Great Danes. Some of the animals on exhibition have come from Canada, while many States are represented.

French Elopers Coming Here.

The immigration officials have been requested to look for an eloping couple from Lyons, France, believed to have sailed from a Mediterranean port for this country. The man, one Jean Peillon, is an artist. The woman, twenty-three years of age, is the mother of two little children and the wife of Henri Gorsse, a manufacturer in the suburbs of Lyons, who had been the artist's friend. If they are intercepted they will be deported.

To Enlarge the Penitentiary.

The Board of Estimate took action yesterday in reference to the extension to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. It was decided to appropriate $32,500 to build the extension, with cells which shall be 4 feet 8 inches wide, 8 feet long, and 7 feet high, as desired by the Prison Association. It is proposed to add 367 cells to the men's wing and 100 to the women's wing. Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction said that in ten days the plans of the buildings would be ready.

MUST PAY FOR ALL VAULTS

BUILDERS CANNOT HAVE FREE USE UNDER SIDEWALKS.

Gen. Collis Thinks He Can Increase City Revenues $500,000 a Year—Contractors Think the Order Will Prove Disastrous.

The vaults under the sidewalks of this city promise to be the subject of controversy between the builders and owners and the Department of Public Works, and suits may be brought by the city to collect rentals on vault space for the last fifteen years.

Up to a few months ago, the charge made by the city for a permit to excavate under the sidewalks was seventy-five cents a square foot, surface measure; but an exception was practically made to vaults that were not covered, or that had open gratings. This was satisfactory to the builders and owners. In 1880 a city ordinance was passed, declaring "every description of opening below the surface of the street, in front of any shop, store," &c., to be a vault. This included the open vaults, but they were not charged for by the city.

The recent ordinance raised the fee for these permits to $2 a square foot, surface measure; and Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works has decided not only to collect the $2, but to consider all openings under the sidewalk as vaults.

"The only exception that I can make," he said yesterday, "is in the case of entrances to basements and cellars."

When asked about the complaint of builders, he said:

"I think they are entirely satisfied. All that they want is uniformity, and I am determined to see that the law is uniformly enforced. My position is exactly stated in my letter to Charles Buek, who wrote me a few days ago. Mr. Buek took the position that open grates to a vault prevented it from being such an opening under the sidewalk as was contemplated by the law. I replied:

Ordinances Include Gratings.

"'The ordinances provide various penalties respecting interference with "any grate or covering to the opening or aperture of any vault," or as to the removal of "any grate or covering to any vault." It is also provided that "all grates of vaults shall be made of iron, the bars whereof shall be ¾ of an inch wide, and ½ of an inch thick, and not more than ¾ of an inch apart," under penalty for any violation. These terms of the ordinances clearly show that grates of vaults place the openings thereunder below the surface of the streets as much within the terms of the ordinances requiring payment for such openings, not more than $2 per foot for each square foot of ground for such vault, as though such vault were covered in any other manner.'

"I added that no discretion was left to me in the matter, and that I thought the charge of $2 reasonable.

"This increased charge would bring to the city about $500,000 a year. But this is more than offset by the loss to the city of valuable ground that could be better used for pipes, mains, and sewers."

"Do you not think that your decision will restrict the practice of making such excavations?" he was asked.

"I certainly hope so," he replied. "The city needs the ground for itself. I should like to see the vaulting of the space under the sidewalks stopped altogether, so that the city could have complete control of the streets."

Some of the builders and contractors are emphatic in their protests. Mr. Buek protested against the classing of grated openings under the sidewalk as vaults. Some of his work was stopped at Amsterdam Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Mr. Collis, in his reply, said he would not allow the abuses or omissions of former administrations to affect his action.

Other builders, in addition, oppose the increase in the fee, upon the ground that it will restrict the openings of these vaults, which would impair the utility and value of buildings, and, ultimately, force a number of small owners to remove to New-Jersey, Long Island, or to the suburbs.

J. Henry Deeves of the firm of Richard Deeves & Son, builders, said:

Objections of Builders.

"The new fee, in many cases, is prohibitive. A man who wants to build will now have to consider the extra cost of his vaulting. The average front of a business building is 25 feet. This means a fee of $250, where the area, or vault, is five feet wide, as is usual. If the lot is a corner, the cost will probably be $650. Of course, this will prevent many owners from excavating under the sidewalk, and this would injure the building. Vaults are needed to give good light and air to the basements. An inadequate light can be secured by means of a 'bulkhead' light, a glass-covered space at the foot of the building; but the 'bulkhead' lets in no air.

"We have another objection. Notice of at least six months should have been given to builders. Mr. Collis, however, has permitted us to pay 75 cents a square foot, where contracts had already been entered upon. Hereafter, of course, we shall make contracts that will include this increased fee.

"One effect of this new order will be, I think, to drive a number of the smaller owners out of the city. It will also increase to some degree the rents on property."

T. E. Crimmins of John D. & T. E. Crimmins, contractors, said he agreed with Mr. Deeves's view.

"It is all very well for Commissioner Collis to talk of putting mains and pipes under the sidewalks, but it is too late in New-York. Paris and London reserve that space for such purposes, but we have so many vaults under the sidewalks already that it would take a great deal of time and a vast outlay of money for the city to get possession of this land."

TO BUY AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Over 1,000,000 Pounds Wanted by the Italian Government.

The Acting Consul General of Italy yesterday advertised for 600,000 kilos, about 1,320,000 pounds, of Virginia tobacco, to be delivered on account of the Italian Government, Dec. 19, and dealers were requested to send samples and prices to the Consulate.

Samples began coming during the day, and there was a perceptible perfume of fine Virginia tobacco about the offices of the Consulate.

Although the samples were to be sent to the Consulate, the Italian Government has a special agent in this country to buy tobacco, the Chevalier Ferigo, who, however, is not at present in the city.

At the Consulate it was said that the present order was not a large one, and that last year 11,000,000 kilos of American tobacco were bought by the Government, a good deal coming from Kentucky.

The Italian Government, like that of France, and also of Austria, has a monopoly of the tobacco and cigar trade and industry, and, of course, pays no custom duties. The profits from the tobacco trade constitute a very important factor in the revenues of the Government.

Former Police Sergeant Dead.

James B. Wilson, a former Police Sergeant, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heart disease in front of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building. Wilson was sixty-five years old, and was retired from the Police Department thirteen years ago. Since that time he has been employed as a night watchman by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and has resided with a daughter at 255 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

WAS NOT F. W. VANDERBILT.

Owner of Runaway Horse Sunday Was Dr. J. H. Browning.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, at his country home, in Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, read with considerable interest yesterday an account published in a New-York morning newspaper of an exciting horse runaway in this city Sunday in which he was the central figure.

Mr. Vanderbilt was described as driving "a spirited hackney" hitched to a light wagon. When on the East Drive, in Central Park, the horse became frightened and dashed through the crowded thoroughfare, the "light wagon" coming into collision with two or three other vehicles, and finally becoming wheel-locked with a private carriage. The narrator of this event said that Mr. Vanderbilt was "very pale, but quite cool," and was sent home in a cab.

There was a runaway in the Park Sunday afternoon, and, as a result, several persons were slightly injured. Just how the rumor started that the turnout was driven by Frederick W. Vanderbilt does not appear, for he has not been in town since Wednesday. The Park police do not attempt to explain that part of the story.

After the accident, the owner of the horse drove away in a cab without telling his name. The horse and cart were taken to the Park stables. The owner appeared yesterday in the person of Dr. J. H. Browning of Smithtown, L. I. Dr. Browning had a friend with him to furnish identification, and Property Clerk Smith turned over the horse and cart.

O. W. Herman was driving in the Park at the time, and his carriage was struck by the runaway. Mr. Herman was thrown from his vehicle and so badly bruised that he was unable to leave his bed yesterday. His injuries are not considered serious.

Gilbert C. Hubbard and wife of 340 West Thirty-first Street, were also slightly injured by being thrown from their carriage, which was struck by the runaway.

MARIE BARBERI'S DEFENSE.

If Prosecution Experts Say She Is Insane, Case Will Be Abandoned.

At the trial of Marie Barberi, before Justice Gildersleeve, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, evidence was given to show that there was something mentally wrong with nearly every member of the family of Cataldo's slayer in three generations. Several members of the family were insane drunkards, according to the witnesses, and epilepsy was so pronounced in others that Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, the prosecutor, declared that if the prosecution's experts should admit that there was hereditary epilepsy he would abandon the prosecution.

The Italian woman's mother, young brother, and sister were in the courtroom all day, and the mother was a witness in aid of the plea of insanity, but the principal occupant of the stand was Rocco Recchia, a medical barber, who once lived in Ferantia, Italy, the former home of the Barberis. Recchia has been in this country fifteen years, but has not any understanding of English.

The Barberi family, he said, lived near his shop in Ferantia, and he knew all its members. He had heard, he said, that Marie's maternal grandfather, Antonio Bozanti, died insane. This statement was ruled out, but Recchia was allowed to say that the maternal grandfather was a terrible drunkard. Mr. McIntyre objected to Mr. House's line of questioning, and, finally, after getting this last answer effaced, he said:

"We will submit the evidence to the people's experts, and if they say Marie Barberi is insane, we will abandon the case."

Then Recchia was allowed to go on with his testimony, showing drunkenness and eccentricity in the prisoner's ancestors.

To expedite the trial, Justice Gildersleeve held a night session. The taking of evidence will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

TWO CONGREGATIONS UNITE.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Will Have South Bergen Reformed Church.

The South Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City is to become a branch of the Rev. John L. Scudder's Tabernacle. The South Bergen church edifice was dedicated Feb. 11, 1894. It is a brownstone building of attractive architecture, at Boyd and Bergen Avenues. The cost of the building and site was $48,000. The pastor, the Rev. William Grant, resigned Sunday.

The 285 members of the church found it difficult to pay the interest on the mortgages and the pastor's salary. The Provident Institution for Savings in Jersey City holds a mortgage of $15,000 and David Henry of Paterson, a builder, one of $10,000 on the church property. When the negotiations between the consistory and the Rev. J. L. Scudder began last week he laid the proposition before the Church Congregational Building Society of New-York. The society accepted the proposition promptly. It was agreed that the society should pay David Henry's $10,000 mortgage at once. The tabernacle will assume the $15,000 mortgage.

The members of the South Bergen Reformed Church will be received into the Tabernacle in a body. The chief difference between the denominations is that in the Reformed Church the consistory is the governing body, and in the Congregational Church the congregation governs.

The church will lose its present name. It will probably be known as the South Bergen Tabernacle. The Rev. John L. Scudder will preach there in the morning and in the Tabernacle in the evening. His assistant, the Rev. J. Lester Wells, will preach every Sunday in each church.

FUNERAL OF DR. TUTTLE.

Bishop Potter and Dr. Dix Among the Clergymen Who Took Part.

Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Isaac N. Tuttle took place in the Church of St. Luke's, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, yesterday. The church was crowded to the chancel. Many flowers were massed around the bier.

The full funeral service was read. Bishop Potter presided. The Rev. Dr. John D. Patey read the opening sentences, which were followed by the lesson, read by Dr. Morgan Dix. The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," after which the Creed was said by Dr. W. H. Vibbert.

Bishop Potter slowly and impressively read the solemn sentences of committal.

After the final words of the committal had been said, the choir sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven Saying." Prayers were read by Dr. C. C. Tiffany, and after that, while the congregation sang "Nearer, My God, To Thee," the casket, followed by the Bishop and assisting clergy, was slowly borne down the aisle of the church.

In the chancel during the service were the Rev. John H. Logie of St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish; the Rev. Henry Dixon, the Rev. T. R. Harris, Secretary of the diocese; the Rev. R. H. Baldwin, the Bishop's chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford.

After the funeral services Bishop Potter called a meeting of the clergy, at which appropriate resolutions were passed.

The burial was at New-Haven, Conn.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT VOTE

OFFICIAL COUNT FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR, AND CORONER.

Aldermen as a Board of Canvassers Have Not Yet Finished Their Work Because of the Tenth District Contest.

The Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, met both yesterday forenoon and afternoon to complete their work by declaring the result of the contest for the Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District.

They were prevented from doing so, however, at both meetings, because of the litigation in progress between Jeremiah J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate, who was apparently elected by 3 votes, and Otto Kempner, the Tammany candidate.

At the afternoon session of the canvassers it was announced that Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court had continued the injunction preventing the declaration of the vote until Justice Smyth had decided the issue presented to him concerning certain ballots which were declared defective, and which Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, as counsel for Kempner, asked should be counted for Mr. Kempner.

The canvassers decided to take a recess until 11 A. M. Monday, in view of the continuance of the injunction.

Chairman Oakley of the Board of Canvassers complimented the members on the rapidity with which they had made the count. In a brief speech he especially complimented Chief Clerk William H. Ten Eyck, who for the first time had supervision of the returns under the new law.

Mr. Oakley said that Mr. Ten Eyck had aided materially in the rapid work of the canvassers. He also complimented Thomas H. Burke, who was in charge of the tabulation of the returns.

The board expects that a determination of the Sullivan-Kempner litigation will enable it to complete its work next Monday.

The vote cast in this city for the Republican, Democratic, and National Democratic candidates for President, Governor, and Coroner, the only county official voted for, is appended by Assembly districts, the figures being taken from the official canvass:

For President.

Districts.	McKinley & Hobart, (Rep.)	Bryan & Sewall, (Dem.)	Palmer & Buckner, (N.Dem.)
First	1,916	3,220	77
Second	2,068	4,329	56
Third	3,217	4,381	78
Fourth	2,812	4,030	56
Fifth	4,993	2,950	243
Sixth	4,455	4,453	85
Seventh	3,951	4,553	100
Eighth	2,519	1,851	38
Ninth	4,244	4,218	149
Tenth	3,883	8,229	100
Eleventh	3,305	3,805	104
Twelfth	2,613	2,959	70
Thirteenth	2,871	3,684	55
Fourteenth	3,398	4,216	112
Fifteenth	3,348	3,787	84
Sixteenth	3,342	3,803	85
Seventeenth	3,020	4,109	87
Eighteenth	2,975	4,798	159
Nineteenth	7,643	3,327	314
Twentieth	3,075	4,888	107
Twenty-first	8,724	3,781	395
Twenty-second	3,410	4,398	134
Twenty-third	6,287	4,092	200
Twenty-fourth	3,403	3,603	131
Twenty-fifth	6,274	2,123	273
Twenty-sixth	3,091	3,174	106
Twenty-seventh	5,071	1,7 2	267
Twenty-eighth	3,466	3,750	97
Twenty-ninth	7,806	1,642	267
Thirtieth	4,518	4,349	139
Thirty-first	8,240	2,861	384
Thirty-second	4,512	4,775	132
Thirty-third	4,446	3,816	152
Thirty-fourth	4,325	4,489	137
Thirty-fifth	8,241	6,385	315
Annexed	1,465	1,452	50
Total	156,359	134,384	5,554

The People's ticket polled 1,262 votes for Bryan and Watson,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 10 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

OFFICE OF
THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY,
JOHNSTON BUILDING,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the **MILWAUKEE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,** falling due on December 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and surrender at this office.
EDWARD EDES, Treasurer.
New-York, November 20, 1896.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $135,476.51 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest, until Jan. 1, 1897, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Policies bought; loans on same. Louis Bauer, 120 B'way.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The stock market narrow, with continuing bear attacks producing fractional declines.

The bear contingent does not abate its industry. The whole stock market list was under attack yesterday. Some further concessions were forced, but they were almost entirely fractional. In the whole list scarcely one stock conspicuously active went down over one-half of 1 per cent.

***

Sugar Trust, Burlington, and St. Paul were more largely dealt in than any other stocks in the list, and together they made up nearly half of the day's entire transactions. St. Paul for the first time lately was dealt in more largely than was Sugar. Burlington, on transactions aggregating about 19,000 shares, fell ½, and St. Paul, with transactions of about 28,000 shares, declined ⅜.

***

The trading in Sugar Trust amounted to about 23,000 shares, and the day's net change was not a decline, but an advance approximating 1 per cent. Wall Street is overcrowded with bear points on Sugar. All the little fellows have them, and are betting on them. All the talkers are full of assurance that a Sugar Trust panic is right at hand. What is unfortunate for people who trust these points and risk their money on them is, that the bear bits of information come almost exclusively straight from quarters where there are orders to buy the stock every time it is weak. However, there is no particular novelty in a Sugar Trust stock market bunko game.

***

Sterling exchange rates stiffen. Bankers of consequence, though, predict that the 1st of December will see a change in this particular which, when it comes to pass, will be lasting. Incidentally the same authorities look for a resumption of imports of gold from Europe.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛; do, coupon and the 5s, registered and coupon, ¼. The sales were $15,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅛; $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅝; $1,000 do, at 110; $13,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119½ @119⅝, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Brooklyn U. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Nat. Linseed Oil	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Lake Shore	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Minn. Iron	⅝
Bay State Gas	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅞	National Lead	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	National Lead pf.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	1⅛	N. & W. pf., all issues	1
Ill. Steel Co.	½	Pullman Car	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
L. E. & Western	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	1	Ore. Imp. con., t. r.	1⅛
N. Y. Central 1st c.	1⅛	Ore., R. & N. con. 5s	2
Nor. Pacific 1st, c.	1	t. r.	2
N. P. Col. T. notes, t. r.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1½
Ohio South. 1st	1½	St. P. 1st, S. W.	1½
Ore. Imp. con.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Nor. Pac. 3d c., t. r.	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Northw't Central	1
Met. Elevated 1st	1	Ohio South. gen., t. r.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	Rio Grande W. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4½@5 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $80,833,394; balances, $4,248,098; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $126,934.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, 1 cent higher, at $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reischsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c discount @ par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 15⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, 1½, to 97; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 37½; Erie, ⅝, to 16⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 58⅞; New-York Central at 98, and Atchison at 15⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110⅝ for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £10,000.

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Bankers at London speak of the supply of trade bills now coming forward for discount as being larger than has been the case for some years. The rise in wheat and other commodities is also a point not without its bearing in occasioning greater demands for money for commercial purposes. Although the American exchange has weakened, there has been as yet no renewal of the gold export demand, but the possibility of the metal being sent to India in connection with the dearness of money there, and the rise in the rupee, is being discussed. Among the movements of the week, it may be noted that the Chinese Government paid to the account of Japan at the Bank of England the sum of £800,000, on account of interest on the unpaid balance of the indemnity. The market has further been depleted by the payment of about a similar amount as installment on the recent Chinese loan. Against this there has been released about half a million of the Japanese funds at the bank. Money for the Stock Exchange settlement was lent at 4¼ to 4½ per cent. The bank has lent money at and above the minimum rate, and the India Council has made renewals and lent fresh money to a small extent at 4 per cent. until the first and second weeks of December. In the discount market, two months' bills are not taken under 3⅝ per cent., while three months' paper is quoted at 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent.—London Times.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65½. Sales of 2,000 ounces at 65⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 556,111.67 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,082
Net exports to date, 1895	55,569,483
Net exports to date, 1894	69,370,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.30@1.45, 300 Belcher at .31, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 200 Mexican at .55, 100 Mount Rosa at .16, and 300 Pharmacist at .17.

HIGH EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES.

Two important letters from abroad received in Wall Street during the past few days reflect the foreign feeling toward American securities. One is from a Director of the Bank of England. The other is from a partner in the richest banking house at Berlin.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is permitted to quote from both of these letters. The London letter says:

"We are closely watching you in America. Your sound-money election victory has given, in every investment quarter here, a new confidence in your financial intentions. I do not intend to be uncomplimentary in saying—what is true—that up till the time you voted, and voted so magnificently, we had among us grave apprehensions that your election might go wrong. It has been very much the fashion of our English journals to make merry over the intelligence of your voting citizenship. We hoped for good results, but really we were not sure of it.

"When the splendid victory you won was made manifest, you caught us unprepared. To be quite frank with you, interests here that should have had American securities were bare of them. On this account you may figure that we have given a chilly reception to the news that Mr. Bryan has been defeated and his repudiation doctrines disposed of.

"It will be better, altogether safe, to take the view, however, that in due season, and soon, we shall show appreciation of your people's vote for National honesty.

"At an informal meeting to-day, (where were present a number of my co-trustees of the Bank of England, and important financiers closely related to the largest interests in the 'City,') nothing was discussed with so much enthusiasm as the tokens of your recent election. Without one dissent, every man of us present agreed that there is bound quickly to be from this side of the water a response to your declaration of National integrity which shall be substantial to the very uttermost.

"Do not be deceived by the inaction we have so far shown. Our investors will take your stocks and your bonds, and in volume such as they never hitherto took them."

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From the Berlin letter there can be quoted this statement:

"If your election had gone otherwise than it did go, no American stocks would have been kept in Germany. We have large American holdings and, generally, these holdings show losses. We have bonds bought above 100 per cent., with a market value now averaging not much more than 60 or 75. All these would have been thrown back upon you had your country voted for the swindling programme. This is one thing you have escaped.

"But what you escape is little beside what you gain. We do not sell, we will buy. Our people will be prudent in their investments, but you can count upon them on a large scale.

"We realize fully that shrunken quotations for your securities represent what is past, not what is to come. Your future will be one of rushing prosperity, and keen-witted controllers of capital here will be anxious to join in the profits which your improvement promises. Not only in your security market, but in your enterprises outside of Stock Exchanges, the German investor will take part. I could quote to you on this account assurances from the most important capitalists here and throughout the empire."

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This German letter closes with a characteristic expression of opinion, which, freely translated, is: "But we don't 'tumble over one another,' as you Americans put it. We are temperate in making financial engagements. Investments from Germany will come to you after the New Year's time. We have a saying which teaches that 'at the tail end of the year the thaler is better to look at than to spend.' December is our evening-up time, but you will find in January that we are still doing business—and that we will do it with you."

AFTER PHILADELPHIA TRACTION?

If current rumors are true, it would seem that not only has New-York taken away from Philadelphia the control of the Metropolitan Traction Company, but there is danger of the capitalists of the Quaker City losing their hold on the railway system of their own town.

For several months past New-York has been a considerable buyer of Union Traction stock of Philadelphia. Houses in that city with New-York connections have been quite active in the stock, and in almost every case a large part of their purchases have been for New-York account. Since the beginning of 1896, there have been dealt in on the Philadelphia Exchange 1,200,000 shares of Union Traction stock—600,000 more than the number represented by the company's capital. And a Philadelphia broker is authority for the statement that of these a majority has been taken for New-York investors.

Whether or not New-York has been a large buyer in order to control the election which is to be held in December, is impossible to ascertain. There is reason to believe that the present management of the company will be allowed to continue for another year before the real truth of the deal is known. In May of this year Union Traction stock sold at 20, and in that month nearly 100,000 shares were dealt in. In September the stock sold as low as 10, and during that month the dealings amounted to nearly 140,000 shares. Then suddenly the trading in the stock fell off, and in the last two months it has amounted to far less than formerly. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that whatever was sought to be accomplished was before October of this year. There is, however, no sign of the New-York contingent selling the stock which they absorbed.

There have been various rumors in Philadelphia as to changes in the management of the Union Traction Company, but no confirmation of them can be obtained. Some time ago General Manager Beetem resigned his position, and this immediately gave rise to talk of dissensions in the management, and the story of John Lowber Welsh being forced from the Presidency went the rounds. Despite all contradictions, it is the general feeling in Philadelphia financial circles that some vital change in the management of the company is contemplated.

The Union Traction Company controls the entire street railway system of Philadelphia, with the exception of one little line—a system probably larger than any other in the world. There were 600,000 shares (par $50) of the stock on which $10 per share has been paid. The stock is now quoted at about 10½. From this it will be seen that a little more than $3,000,000 would buy the control of the company. Doubtless it would surprise Philadelphia very much to have New-York control her passenger railway system, but the ways of capitalists are inscrutable, and stranger deals than this have many times been operated by Wall Street interests.

MINING PROSPECTS.

There is very little inquiry for mining stocks, and the transactions are on a limited scale. Apart from business in the listed stocks, the mining industry is, however, in a very healthy condition, and gives every evidence of further marked improvement in the near future.

The product of the mines, especially in gold and copper, will show a large increase over 1895.

In California a large amount of work in development and prospecting is being carried forward, and the outlook is considered as very promising. The output will certainly not fall short of last year, while the chance of a considerable increase is extremely favorable. In both Colorado and Utah there is much development of new properties, with extensions on the older ones. Many mines which but a few months ago were little better than prospects have reached the stage of dividend payments, and others are in a fair way to become so soon.

The recent discoveries, with the sudden development of the gold fields in British Columbia, have awakened considerable interest, so much so that an exchange has been started in Toronto for the purpose of trading in the stocks of the mines of that district.

Both London and Paris are taking a lively interest in American mining affairs, and a careful watch is being kept on the various districts, for the purpose of purchasing new and promising properties.

There can be no doubt that in legitimate mining there is much activity and a large and growing interest, which will, unless times change, come to the front before many months; for years there has not been shown such awakened interest and possibilities as at the present time.

In copper mining the production has been greatly increased and the price of copper well sustained, thus making the business of the mines profitable. One of the leading authorities of the trade puts the total product of the mines of this country at 205,000 gross tons for 1896, as against 171,000 gross tons for last year; and it is further estimated that the exports of American copper for 1896 will amount to fully 125,000 tons.

Copper stocks have been very active in the Boston market for some months.

One of the signs of the times in mining is the recent absorption by the Standard Gold Mining Company of the properties of the Bodie, Bulwer, Mono, and Summit companies. The new company will increase its stock and push active operations on the properties.

The outlook in the mining market is more than promising, and it will be well to watch it.
W. H. LEWIS.

ARGUMENTS TURNED ROUND.

How exactly the balance of trade will adjust itself in the near future it is difficult to tell. It has to be considered, in the first instance, that grain shipments to Europe continue, and also that Europe is again buying American securities, and the latter movement will doubtless assume large proportions, as many of the millions of European capital which were withdrawn during recent years will be reinvested in the States. On the other hand, large shipments of goods will take place from this side, and the rush of such orders will doubtless to some extent counteract the above influences. As regards the recent rise in wheat, it may be mentioned that in September and October it extended to 20 cents, apart from a further rise which has since taken place. It is calculated that on a crop of 450,000,000 bushels this advance represents $90,000,000, and as at least 200,000,000 bushels of this wheat are still in the hands of American farmers, the latter have in two months become richer by $40,000,000. By the way, it may be recollected that the American bull market of 1879 derived no inconsiderable part of its force from the sales of wheat abroad in that and in the preceding year. The total exports of wheat from the United States in 1877 were about 36,000,000 bushels. In 1878 they increased to 66,288,655 bushels; in 1879, to 116,802,333 bushels, and in 1880 to 144,838,237 bushels. This large increase was due to crop failures abroad. Consequently, the reports of crop shortage this year in Russia, India, and Australia, coupled with the rise in wheat, suggest the possibility of a recurrence of the effects as well as of the conditions of the 1879 period. Exports are already materially in excess of last year, and the engagements of freight room point to a continuance of the movement. The effect of an average advance of even 20 cents a bushel on the large stocks in first hands cannot fail to be important on account of the buying power afforded and its bearing upon railway tonnage of merchandise which may be anticipated. It has been said repeatedly in the last few years that there could be no general "bull" market in the States with agricultural products, and particularly wheat, at the prices prevailing. If this argument has been sound, the converse would seem to be equally true.—Henry Labouchère.

WALL STREET TALK.

An announcement of new relations between the Western Union Telegraph and Bell Telephone Companies will, it is now promised, be made soon after Thanksgiving.

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The announcement that Lima oil fields and Ohio and Indiana natural gas properties have passed into new control has in it significance touching Chicago Gas interests. One of the most important developments in Chicago Gas affairs, soon to be made conspicuous, relates to the output of fuel gas which this new financial transaction facilitates.

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The litigation to which the Chicago gas companies have been subjected has prevented their presentation of many consequential plans, not only for the benefit of Chicago patrons, but of large profit to themselves. Such embarrassing litigation being now out of the way, important developments may be counted upon.

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Zimmermann & Forshay bought yesterday at Boston $1,500,000 of the 3½ per cent. rapid-transit bonds of the City of Boston at 101⅝. The bonds run forty years.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
2d week Nov.	$43,112	$45,962	$45,244
From July 1	913,121	966,560	991,183
From Jan. 1	2,240,279	2,170,885	2,099,308
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	916	916	916
2d week Nov.	$81,262	$82,355	$91,338
From July 1	1,528,879	1,604,829	1,582,797
From Jan. 1	3,768,764	3,824,706	4,119,368
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Nov.	$28,366	$29,814	$22,966
From July 1	447,271	422,880	354,691
From Jan. 1	984,477	911,728	872,428
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,081	5,081	4,273
Month October	$3,809,706	$3,774,589	$2,905,333
From June 1	14,690,945	15,225,668	13,047,194
From Jan. 1	27,251,779	25,801,289	24,571,940

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	36	38½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	164	170
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	104½
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	172½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	80
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East Rivers	155	165
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1030	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	102
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	345
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	..
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	210	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nichola. Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	180	190
Gallatin National Bank	300	325
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	90	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	84
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	47	50
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	91	95
Hudson River Telphone stock	..	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	550
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	4	7
Kings County Traction	..	43½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	175	183
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	..
Lorillard Company pf.	102½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	09	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	100	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	105	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	60
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	243	255
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	⅝	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	44½	45½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	74	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	121½	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16	17½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	70
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	162
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
Standard Gas	84½	86
Standard Gas pf.	107	110
†Standard Gas 1st	100	..
*Standard Oil Trust	250	251
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	92	..
Trenton Potteries	..	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	51
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	..	65½
†Union Ferry 5s	102	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	6	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1070	1100
Wagner Car Company	..	160
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	90	92½
Worthington Pump pf.	75	80

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The local market was very dull and without special feature until the afternoon session, when there was some selling pressure in the traction stocks, which resulted in fractionally lower prices throughout the list. The feature of the traction group was Union, which declined to 10, (the amount paid in.) The bonds declined also ½, to 71, and Philadelphia, which is guaranteed by Union, was offered down to 67, but did not sell below 67⅛, at which it closed, a net loss of ½. In the specialties, Welsbach Commercial common sold at 25, a decline of 2 per cent. United Gas Improvement fell off ½, to 72, and Storage common ¼, to 29¼. Otherwise the market was unchanged and closed feverish.

The Philadelphia bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts decreased $153,000, reserve increased $2,412,000, due from other banks increased $138,000, due to other banks increased $869,000, deposits increased $1,219,000, and circulation increased $30,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	½	1	½	1
Baltimore Traction	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅝
Cambria	43¾	44	43	43½
Choctaw	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Con. Trac. stock	25	26	26	..
Electric Storage	29	29½	29½	29¾
Electric Storage pf.	31¼	32	31½	32
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	..	52	..	52
Hestonville pf.	60	..	56	60
Hunt. & B. T.	24	..	24	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	50	..	50	..
Indianapolis	19	20	19½	19¾
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22½	21⅝	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	43	43½
Lehigh Valley	32¼	32⅝	32½	32⅝
Met. Traction	109	109½	109	110
Northern Central	67	..	66	..
Northern Pacific	15	15¼	15¼	15¼
Northern Pacific pf.	25	25¼	25½	25⅝
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52½	52½	52⅝
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	20½	21	20⅝	21
Penn. Steel	..	..	39	..
Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	67¼	67¾	67⅜	68
Phila. & Erie	17½	20	17½	..
Reading	15¼	15 5-16	15⅛	15

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 23, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	23	American Express	111½	142½	111½	112½	.....
12⅞	13½	4,138	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
29¾	30¼	500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
117¾	117⅞	22,550	American Sugar Refs.	117¼	117⅞	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅜
102	103	80	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102	102½	102	102½	.....
76	77	759	American Tobacco	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼	.....
14½	14⅝	3,440	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅜	15⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
23½	23⅝	5,281	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24¼	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
10⅜	10⅝	2,750	Bay State Gas	11	11½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
21¼	22	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
....	....	130	Brooklyn Union Gas.	96	96	96	96	.....
52½	91	100	Brook. U. G., ex div...	93	93	93	93	+ ½
49	49½	20	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48⅞	48⅞	.....
16⅜	17	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
78¾	78⅝	18,590	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78½	79⅜	78¼	78¾	+ ½
75¾	76	8,741	Chicago Gas	76	76⅝	75½	76	+ ⅛
5½	6	200	Chicago Great Western	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	75½	27,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75¾	76¾	75	75½	— ⅜
128½	128½	193	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	128½	129¾	128¾	129¼	.....
104½	104⅞	960	Chicago & Northw.	105	105	104	104¾	+ ¼
148	151	40	Chi. & Northw. pf.	147½	148	147½	148	.....
69¾	70	9,160	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69⅜	70⅜	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
30½	32	50	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	30½	30⅝	30¾	30⅜	— ⅛
26	26½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
....	....	245	Col. & H. C., 3d in. pd.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
17⅞	18	2,200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18½	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
166¼	166½	623	Consolidated Gas Co.	166¼	166½	166	166	— ¾
127½	128¾	210	Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	.....
150	160	50	Del., Lack. & West.	157⅜	157⅜	157¼	157¼	.....
100	101	100	Ed. Illu. Co. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
15⅝	16¼	23	Erie	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	.....
36¼	36⅝	601	Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
32	40	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	30	30	30	—10
33¼	33½	2,510	General Electric	33	33¾	33	33¼	+ ⅛
119	122	100	Great Northern pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
50⅝	51	350	Illinois Steel Co.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
8	8¾	100	Iowa Central.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
28	30	100	Iowa Central pf.	29	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
27½	28	281	Laclede Gas	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
18¾	18¾	100	Lake Erie & Western.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
71	73	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
151	153	100	Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	— ½
49⅞	50	6,590	Louis. & Nash	49⅞	50¼	49¼	50	.....
1	1	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
2¾	3	230	Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
96½	96⅝	9,250	Manhattan Con.	97¼	97⅝	96⅞	96½	— ⅜
108½	109	110	Metropolitan Traction.	109	109	109	109	.....
....	....	24	Michigan Centrarl.	93	94	93	94	.....
60	62	100	Minnesota Iron.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
13⅝	14	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	29	840	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29	.....
22½	22¾	1,883	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
21	22	100	Mobile & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
26	26½	435	National Lead Co.	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	—1¼
90¾	92	234	National Lead Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
16¼	17	200	National Linseed Oil.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
105½	106¾	10	New-Jersey Central.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
94⅜	95	850	New-York Central.	95¾	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
115¼	117	250	N. Y., Lack. & West.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
10¼	10⅜	250	N. Y., Sus. & West.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	100	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12	100	N. & W., all in. pd.	12	12	12	12	—1
17½	17¾	410	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	18	18	18	18	— ¼
5	5½	250	North American.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
15	15½	700	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
25⅛	25¼	1,530	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	25¾	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	— ⅛
33⅝	34	1,283	Nor. Pac. pf. wh. iss.	34¼	34⅝	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,150	Ontario & Western.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
25⅝	26	1,055	Pacific Mail, ex div.	26¼	26¾	26	26	.....
30½	30⅝	8,304	P. & R., all in. pd.	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ¼
157	158½	127	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	+ ½
15	16	350	Southern Pacific.	15¼	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	10½	1,605	Southern Railway.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20⅝	20½	1,614	Southern Railway pf.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	2,720	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28½	28¾	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	10⅛	1,200	Texas Pacific.	10	10	10	10	.....
9⅞	10	2,130	Union Pacific.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	.....
6	6⅛	495	United States Cordage.	6¼	6¼	6	6	.....
11⅜	12	2	U. S. Cordage pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	24	118	U. S. Cordage gtd.	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
10	10¼	1,285	United States Leather.	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
65¼	65⅝	4,554	U. S. Leather pf.	66	66½	65	65½	— ⅝
25⅝	25¾	580	United States Rubber.	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	450	Wabash	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	17	410	Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
86⅝	86¾	2,733	Western Union Tel.	86½	87¼	86¼	86¾	.....
8¼	8½	4,453	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		170,631						

Silver.

65⅛	65½	2,000	Bullion certificates	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
14,000 ..... 75⅛
1,000 ..... 75½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000 72
At, T & S F gen 4s
500 ..... 78½
3,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78¾
2,000 ..... 78⅞
500 ..... 78⅞
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 42¼
28,000 ..... 41⅞
15,000 42
8,000 ..... 42¼
500 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41¾
10,000 ..... 41⅝
5,000 ..... 41⅝
15,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41⅝
55,000 ..... 41½
25,000 ..... 41¼
6,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41⅝
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 ..... 81¾
7,000 82
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 118
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 77
Bklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 106
2,000 ..... 105⅝
2,000 ..... 105⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 100¾
Cent of N J gen 5s
25,000 118
Registered
1,000 116
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div. 1st consol 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
2d consol 4s
1,000 ..... 87½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000 ..... 107¼
15,000 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 73¾
Chi & Alton S F
1,000 113
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
5,000 ..... 92¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
5,000 94
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
3,000 97
Chi Junc & Union Stock Yards col 5s
25,000 107
Chi & N W S F 6s reg
25,000 110
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000s20F 139
1,000 139
Chi, R I & P 6s
3,000 128
Registered
5,000 129
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
12,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103¾
2,000 104
C, St P, M & O cons
3,000 ..... 127¾
Col, H V & T 5s
2,000 ..... 88¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000 90
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
4,000 85
Duluth & Man 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 79½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000 ..... 106¼
Erie 1st con 7s
10,000s20F 138
Erie 2d mortgage
9,000b3 114
Erie 3d mortgage
1,000 ..... 108½
H & T Cent 1st 5s
3,000 108
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
5,000s20F 100½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
12,000 100
Jefferson R R 1st
7,000 103
Knoxville & Ohio 1st
2,000 115
Total sales $1,423,000

Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 64½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 94
L S & M So 1st coup
5,000 113
Long Island con 5s
11,000 120
La & Mo, River 1st
1,000 109
Louis & Nash G M 6s
2,000 116
Metropolitan Elev 1st
10,000 118
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 104
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
8,000 112
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div
3,000 ..... 117¾
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
21,000 ..... 114½
Southwest Div
10,000 ..... 117½
Mil & St Paul 8s 1st
7,000 105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500 ..... 85¼
500 ..... 85¾
6,000 ..... 84¼
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 59
5,000 ..... 58⅞
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ..... 68½
500 ..... 67½
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 120
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
5,000 ..... 110½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000 ..... 88½
5,000 89
N Y, S & W G M
8,000 ..... 72½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000 116
J P M & Co certfs
5,000 113
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 117
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000 77
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs
5,000 95
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 ..... 54¾
4,000 ..... 54⅝
1,000 ..... 54½
15,000 ..... 54¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
15,000 52
10,000 ..... 51⅜
10,000 52
22,000 ..... 51¾
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
12,000 ..... 84¾
Ohio Southern 1st
4,000 95
1,000 ..... 95½
3,000 96
2,000 ..... 96¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
13,000 19
Oregon Imp 1st
1,000 85
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
5,000 ..... 18⅞
20,000 19
15,000 ..... 19½
5,000 ..... 19¾
10,000 20
10,000 ..... 20½
21,000 ..... 20¼
10,000 ..... 20¾
15,000 ..... 20¾
10,000 ..... 20½
25,000 20
Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 18¼
5,000 ..... 18⅞
5,000 ..... 18½
5,000 ..... 18⅜
19
20,000 ..... 19¼
34,000 ..... 19½
10,000 ..... 19¾
10,000 ..... 19⅞
Peo & Eastern Inc
10,000 18
Oregon R & N 5s, Trust Co certfs
4,000 100
Oregon Short Line 6s
11,000 112
Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 110½
2,000 ..... 110⅝
3,000 ..... 110½
3,000 ..... 110¼
10,000 ..... 110½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 48⅞
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs
30,000 49
25,000 ..... 36⅞
6,000 ..... 36¼
12,000 ..... 36⅜
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 ..... 80⅝
35,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅜
Phil & Read defd inc
10,000 ..... 1⅜
J P M & Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000s3 ..... 5¾
3,000 ..... 5¾
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
2,000 ..... 108½
Pitts & West 1st
2,000 ..... 74½
1,000 ..... 74¼
4,000 ..... 74½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 74
St J & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 51
8,000 ..... 50⅝
5,000 ..... 51¾
St L & Iron Mount 2d
5,000 100
St L & S F 2d, Class A
1,000 112
Class B
2,000 112
St L, Van & T H 1st
10,000 ..... 102½
St Paul, M & M 1st, Dakota extension
1,000 116
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 83
So Pac of Arizona 1st
10,000 94
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 104½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 90
Tex & N O cons 5s
7,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 22
Third Av 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 121½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000 ..... 107¼
Union Pac 1st, 1896
5,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 96
2,000 ..... 96¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898
13,000 ..... 102½
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
14,000 ..... 101¾
Union Pac 6s, 1899
5,000 ..... 102¾
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
15,000 102
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000 ..... 110½
Virginia Mid G M
1,000 99
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 105¼
West Shore gtd 4s
14,000 106
11,000 ..... 106¼
20,000s20F 105¾
Registered
5,000 ..... 106½
5,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 106¼
20,000 ..... 106¾
10,000 ..... 106¼
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
7,000 40
6,000 ..... 39¼
Total sales $1,423,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Ex	171	Mercantile	170
Broadway	220	Merchants'	135
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Ex	111
Central National	125	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	105
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	200	New-York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	280	National Bank N.	132
East River	125	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2800	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	140
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	171
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe and Leather	92
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	109
Hanover	810	Third National	100
Import. & Traders'	225	Tradesmen's	92
Irving	150	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manufact.	173	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109⅞	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110	110¼
4s, r., 1925	119½	120
4s, c., 1925	119½	119⅝
5s, r., 1904	113	113¼
5s, c., 1904	113	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Adams Express	147	152
Albany & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	58	62
Am. C. Oil	14⅜	15½
Am. Coal	111	125
Ann Arbor	9	12
Ann Arbor pf	23	25
Am. T. & C.	60	61
Am. Tob. pf	100½	102
At. & Pac.	..	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	17½	18
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co.	1⅛	1½
Buff., R. & P.	11	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Canadian Pacific	57	58¾
Central Pacific	15½	16⅝
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	2
C., H. V. & T. pf.	54	60
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	34	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	..
D., S. S. & A.	5	5½
Erie 2d pf.	20	22¾
Ev. & T. H.	30	32
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	50
Erie T. & T.	63	..
Flint & P. M.	13	14
Homestake	34	..
Ill. Central	94½	96
Joliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
Keok. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	17
Keokuk & W.	30	45
Laclede G. pf.	70	80
Long Island	..	60
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	8	9½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¾
Minn. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	49
Morris & Essex	162½	163
National Starch	..	60
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17½	20
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	45
N. Y. & N. H.	180	184
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	30½
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2	3
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32½	34
N. Y. & Northern	23	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
2d pf.	27½	30½
Ontario Mining	9	10
Oregon Imp., t. r.	1	2
Oregon R. & N., all in. paid.	20	25
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15	17
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo. & East	6	9
Peo., D. & E.	2½	3
P., C., C. & St. L.	14⅜	15½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	49	55
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	113	..
St. L. S. W.	4⅜	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅜	11
St. P. & D.	1	½
St. P. & D. pf.	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
St. P. & Omaha	42¾	43¼
St. P. & O. pf.	125	127
St. P., M. & M.	111	114
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Third Avenue	160	162
U. P., D. & G.	2½	3
U. S. Express	43	46
U. S. Leather pf.	81	81½
Wells-F. Express	95	100
West. Union Beef.	6¼	7
W. & L. E. pf.	32¼	34

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—There were some signs of a revival of interest on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and prices were better all around. Diamond Match and West Chicago showed the largest gains, the former advancing 3 points and the latter 3@4 points. It is generally supposed that all so-called Yerkes contracts will be promptly met on or before Nov. 30, and which will take quite a batch of stock out of our market, and may be the starting point for an upward movement. The investment demand continues good, considering the general dullness of the market.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	33½	39½	39	40
Cal. & Chi. Can. & Dock	66	68	63¾	67
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15	15¾	14¾	15½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	36½	38	36	37
Chicago P. & P. Co	38	40	30½	39
Chicago R. & I. Co. pf.	50	50½	49½	50
Chi. S. Side R. T. Co.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Chicago City Railway	232	235	230	234
Chicago Telephone	173	180	172	180
Diamond Match of Ill.	128	129	127½	127¾
Lake Elev. Railway	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21½
Metropolitan Elevated	17¾	18	17	17½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	14¾	15½	14½	15
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	36½	38	36½	37½
New-York Biscuit	58½	59	58¾	59
North Chi. St. R.	224	227	217½	221
Street's W. S. Car Line	14½	15½	14½	15½
West Chi. St. R.	98	98½	94	94½
Western Stone	99	99½	..	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	..	99	99½
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106½	109	106½	100
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	61½	63½
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	34	36	35	37
Chicago City R'way 4½s	100	100½	100¼	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	103	102	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92	92¼	92	92¾
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	83½	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	73	73½	73	73½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	62½	63¾	63	64
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99½	100	99½	99¾
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	100½	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	97	98	96	97
Chicago Edison	118	120	..	..

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The local market was dull. Copper shares did not decline in keeping with the lower price in quotations of spot copper abroad, which on Friday closed at 49½, opened to-day at 49, and closed at 48¾. Montana Mining opened off ⅛, to 91⅛, but advanced 1, to 92¼—a net gain of ⅛. There was considerable trading in Butte, with a net loss of ⅜. Old Dominion was steady at 17¾. The selling tendency was more pronounced in Kearsarge, which lost 1½, to 15, closing ¼ better; Quincy dropped 3, to 117; Osceola, 1, to 29, and a single share of Calumet and Hecla sold at 322½, a decline of 2½. The gold mining group was fairly active and steady, with Merced at 8, Gold Coin at 320, and Pioneer at 5½. Santa Ysabel lost ¼, to 1¼. Fluctuations in the price of Bay State Gas were inconsiderable, but the bonds lost small fractions. West End Street Railway, while somewhat higher than of late, made no important change in price. The common sold at 66½ and closed at 66¾, and the preferred at 87¾. The much-talked-of annual meeting occurs to-morrow, at which the question of a change in the Board of Directors will be settled. Rates for money were lower at 3 per cent. between banks.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	..	100	..	100
Brookline	..	..	..	4
East Boston	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
West End	1¾	2	1¾	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	208	210	206½	208
Erie	63	64	63	64
Mexican	..	65	65	..
New-England	99½	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9½	10	9⅞	10¼
Dominion Coal pf	85	87	85	87
General Electric pf	70	75	70	75
Illinois Steel	50	51½	50⅝	51½
Lamson Store Service	20½	21	20½	..
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	20½	20	21½
Westinghouse Electric	26½	29	27	29
West'house Elect. 1st pf.	50	51	50	51
Bay State Gas	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	209¼	210	209	210
Boston & Low	..	205	..	205
Boston & Maine	167	168	166	168
Central Massachusetts	10½	11½	10½	11½
Cent. Massachusetts pf	56	58	57	58
C. J. R. & S. Y.	102	103	102½	102½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	102½	103	102	102½
Conn. & Pass.	143	147	..	..
Fitchburg	..	..	18	20
Fitchburg pf.	92¼	93	92½	93
N. Y., N. H. & H.	179½	181	180	181
Nor. & Wor.	..	194	..	..
Old Colony	..	180	..	180
West End	66	66¼	66½	67
West End pf.	87¼	87½	..	88

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	75	50	75
Atlantic	..	20	20½	21
Boston & Mon.	92	92½	92	92½
Butte & Boston	4 15-16	5	5¼	5½
Cal. & Hecla	320	324	320	324
Franklin	..	12¾	11	12½
Gold Coin	315	325	320	325
Kearsarge	15½	..	..	16½
Merced	8	8¼	8	8½
Osceola	29	30	29	30¼
Pioneer	5½	..	5½	5¾
Quincy	117½	119	119	121
Tamarack	95	100	95	100
Tamarack, Jr.	14	15	14¾	15
Wolverine	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝

*BONDS.

B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	105	..	..	115
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	108	..	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	55	..
East. 1st 6s	118	..	118	119
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	50	70
Mexican C. cn. 4s	66	67	66	67
Mexican C. 1st inc.	..	17½	..	17½
Mexican C. 2d inc.	..	8½	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	116½	117½	116½	117
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	110¼	110¾	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Number of Auction Transactions To-day—Other Sales.

To-day promises to be one of the most active in the realty salesrooms this year. At 111 Broadway, Mr. Peter F. Meyer will sell several parcels of choice apartment property and Mr. William Kennelly will dispose of the George Chesterman estate. At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett and Mr. George R. Read will sell several parcels. These properties are situated in different sections of the city, and ample opportunity will be afforded speculators and investors to buy almost anywhere they may desire. The parcels are given in detail below.

Mr. Arthur R. Parsons has sold, for the Horgan & Slattery Company, to a Mr. Cogan, the new four-story stone-front dwelling, 812 West End Avenue, 20 by 60 by 90; also, the four-and-a-half-story dwelling, with basement, 250 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 15 by 60 by 100. He has also leased for Mr. Cogan the dwelling 250 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Mr. George R. Read has sold to Mrs. Dr. Loomis, at $60,000, his four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 33 West Forty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 100.5.

Mr. Walter Langdon has leased to George R. Read for ten years the four-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. Judson Lawson is reported to have sold, at $120,000, one of his new houses on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway and 59 Liberty Street, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 32 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, apartment-house property, 785-789 Park Avenue, 14 Bradhurst Avenue, 215 East Tenth Street, 97-101 Mangin Street, 247 and 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, 133 West One Hundred and Third Street, 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and 540 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 2,051 and 2,053 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.5 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,930.

By S. De Walltearss & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 808 East Fifth Street, south side, 126 feet east of Avenue D, 24 by 96, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 104 by 100 by 70, one and two story frame buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,807.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 133-139 Sixth Avenue and 99-111 West Tenth Street, northwest corner, 69.4½ feet on Sixth Avenue and 113.7 feet on West Tenth Street, irregular, seven three-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 205 and 207 Ninth Street, northeast side, beginning 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 34.11 by 87.2, irregular, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 80 Nassau Street, south side, 99.10½ feet northeast of John Street, 34.9½ by 101.10¼, five-story brick stores and offices, with four-story brick building in rear; also, 151 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling; also, 114 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street, 23.1 by 93, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 116 Sixth Avenue, adjoining, 17.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 135 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling; also, 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, two four-story brick dwellings; also, Park Avenue, west side, 50.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100.10 by 90; also, 247 and 249 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 40 by 100.11, and 236-242 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 120 by 100.11, small frame buildings and coal yard; also, 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street and 29 Third Avenue, southeast corner, 158.6 feet on Stuyvesant Street and 30.7½ feet on Third Avenue, irregular, eight two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 486 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 622 and 624 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $12,335.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, Lafayette Avenue, north side, between Hale and Bryant Streets, 200 by 200, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,620; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs to Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, irregular. Due on judgment, $2,460.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements on rear. Due on judgment, $24,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien S. Bayliss, referee, Tenth Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of land of Charles Chesebrough, 36 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,730.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 4 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, Park Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, four lots, each 23 by 100; also 324 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.6, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 157 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone flat; also 34 Sutton Place, west side, 21.2½ feet south of East Sixtieth Street, 29 by 80, five-story brownstone flat; also 19 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, north side, 22.6 by 100, three-story and basement brick residence; also 20 Underhill Avenue, northwest corner of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, 19.7 by 80, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store and two-story frame dwelling in rear; also southwest corner of Cooper and George Streets, Babylon, L. I., 150 by 188, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clarke Place, south side, 214 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for a two-story frame workshop, by John Steinmetz of 416 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, south side, 80 feet west of Webster Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings, by Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 623 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, by E. F. Brockner of 116 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 705 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a five-story and basement brick dwelling, by Woodbury G. Langdon of 705 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 104 East Forty-first Street, alterations to a three-story brick stable, by Elizabeth M. Anderson of 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 23.

MONROE ST, 235, n s, 168 ft e of Scammel St; Henry Meyer and wife to Michael Levy $23,000
11TH ST, n s, 261 ft e of 6th Av, 48x103.3; Charles J. Goeller to Frances Bags, one-fifth part 1
SAME PROPERTY; Same to E. R. Bang, one-fifth part 1
72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x 102.2x39.6x102.2; Eliza Whitney to Charles H. Knox ..... —
5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.8x 90; Henry Bales and wife to Mathias Goeren and others 10
11TH AV, centre line, and centre line of 190th St, —x100; Jane Whitman to Jacob Hess 15,000
ANTHONY AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 180th St, 23.1x97.5x25x94.3; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to John T. Hewitt and wife 1
LOTS 1 to 13, inclusive, Map of Pelham Park; Erasmus D. Reach and wife to William H. Glover ..... —
11TH ST, s s, Lot 272 Map of Unionport, 200x216; William F. Wright to Catherine E. Allison 1
WESTCHESTER CREEK, adjoining upland of Helen A. Pultz, known as "Capt. Cornell Ferris Salt Meadow"; Annie Howell and another to Helen A. Pultz 4,000
LOT 98, Map of Bronxwood Park, amended; Charles D. Shirmer to Albert J. Toble 1,500
PARK AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x27.6; Julius Fleischmann to Julia Fleischmann ..... —
112TH ST, 250 East; Manuel A. Martinez to Michael F. Hynes 7,000
117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 151.6x100.11; David Mitchell, referee, to George H. Raymond 500
121ST ST, 137 West; Jennie E. Tompkins to E. H. Bailey 100
159TH ST, n s, 434.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.3x99.11; Christiana Uren to Emma M. Wood 1
132D ST, 265 West; Edward H. Bailey to Jennie E. Tompkins 100
139TH ST, s s, 462.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Mary E. Connolly to Annie Byrnes 1
157TH ST, 549 and 551 East; George Stolz and wife to Joseph Henning and wife 1
144TH ST, n e corner of College Av, 19.8x 50; the Mott Haven Company to Bertha Scherney 1
SAME PROPERTY; Lillie Sheffer and another to Bertha Scherney ..... —
SAME PROPERTY; William M. Deen and wife to same ..... —
134TH ST, s s, 454.2 ft e of Willis Av, 41.4 x100; Mary E. Connolly to Annie Byrnes 1
LOT 67, map of village of Melrose; Margaretha Eckel, as guardian and administratrix, to John A. and Henry Bruckner. 3,500
BENSON ST, s s, w half of Lot 85, map of Melrose, South; Charles Wall and another to George S. Daniels 1
51ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Gottlob Sommer and wife to William Hassey 1
SAME PROPERTY; William Hassey to Gottlob Sommer ..... —
94TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 31x66x31x65.2; also plot, centre of block, between 93d and 94th Sts, 116 ft e of West End Av, 31x14.5x31x15.6, and all title to old lane; Frank L. Smith and wife to Jacob Lawson 15,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 81st St, 62.10x112.7x62.2x103; Frank L. Smith and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 250
2D AV, w s, 52.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x80; Henry Jacobowicz and wife to Henry Deutsch ..... —
PARK AV, e s, 22 ft n of 70th St, 20x82; Mary V. Mott to Emma M. Whittemore 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; Joseph E. Weed to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 1
86TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue A, 17x 100.8; the Trustees of Columbia College of the City of New-York to Henry Kropf. 11,250
87TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 100.8; same to same 8,000
94TH ST, s s, 331.10 ft e of 5th Av, 4 2-3 x100.8; William Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey and another 1
MADISON AV, 690; Sarah A. Webber to Gertrude D. Partridge 51,000
140TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Edward E. Ashley and wife to Amanda Von Graberg 1
EDSALL ST, s s, 220 ft from Morris Av, 30x100; Bridget Reilly to Harry S. Wallenstein 1
TAYLOR AV, s e s, Lot 172, map of Belmont Village, 100 ft to Clay Av x100.1; also e s of Arthur St, Lots 444 to 446, map of property of B. Cambreleng and others; the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company 1
114TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Vincent Garofalo and wife to Maria Colucci 11,250
29TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 67.4x irregular; also 3d Av, 1,271 and 1,273, 1st Av, n w corner of 30th St, 24.9x75, and 30th St, s s, 249.6 ft w of 1st Av, 25.6x98.9; Harriet Gleason and another to Joseph McDermott 10
GREAT JONES ST, 7; Harriet L. Mohun to Samuel F. Barry 1
SAME PROPERTY; Anna R. King to same, quit claim 1
131ST ST, 235 West; Hanna M. Klemme and another to Anna B. Mackellar ... 13,000
37TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Bernard O. Dorting and wife to Henriette A. Mason 11,500
DAWSON ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 101.11x12.8x — x26.6; Tredwell Ketcham and wife to John J. Brennan 8,000
LOTS 53 and 54, map of Mount Eden; Charles Bertham and others to Charles S. Woodward 1
LOT 300, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Joseph I. Berry, referee, to Mary F. Travis 2,000
LOT 290, same map; same to same 2,100
ELSMERE PL, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Michael F. Power and wife to John J. Brennan 1,500
SAME PROPERTY; John J. Brennan and wife to Tredwell Ketcham ..... —
ELM AV, n e s, Lot 37 and west one-half of Lot 38 map of South Belmont; George W. Smith and wife to Annie L. Carroll. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Annie L. Carroll to E. O. Smith 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 167th St, 50x100x irregular, also n w corner Southern Boulevard and Columbine St, 75.11x106.5x75x117.11; John McLeavy and wife to M. B. Streeter and another 1
JACOB ST, n w s, 53 ft n e of Ferry St, 40x66.1; Catherine P. Scott and James S. Sturges to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1
HENRY ST, 159; William Morris and wife to Samuel D. Douglas and another. 1

Recorded Leases.

MORLATH, Caroline, to Rebecca R. Elliott; 8 Sylvan Pl, s s, between St. Nicholas Av and Jumel Terrace, 1 year.
MERKLINGER, Anna, to Joseph Loehr; 619 Morris Av, 5 years $330
JAMES, Warren A., to Leo Kalmuk; 25½ Sheriff St, house and stable, 5 7-12 years 420
..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BRAUN, Frederick G., to John V. Braun; Elliott Av, e s, Lots 31, 38a, and 39b, map No. 2 of Olinville, Twenty-fourth Ward, one-fifth part, 1 year $75
SAME to same; same property, one-fifth part, 1 year 50
BETTMAN, David, and wife to Josephine M. McBride; n s of 110th St, 213.4 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 6,500
SAME to same; n s of 110th St, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 6,500
BRENNAN, John J., and wife to Marcia B. Beals; s w corner of Dawson St and Beach, or Tinton, Av, 2 years 5,000
BURDGE, Lydia A., to Lucy J. Darling; s e s of 3d Av, 27 ft n e of 15th St, lease, 3 years 1,100
BOYER, Peter F., to Theresa Bilger; s s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, demand. 6,000
SAME to same; 466 8th Av, lease, demand 1,000
COLUCCI, Maria, to Katharina Levy; n s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 1,000
CURTIS, Georgianna, and Catherine T., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 133 and 135 Allen St, 3 years 3,000
DOUGLAS, Samuel D., and Jennie Lowenfeld to William Morris; 159 Henry St, installments ..... —
FELHEISEN, Edward, to Oscar Schmidt; 62 Rivington St, lease, installments ..... —
GOEREN, Mathias, and others to Henry Bales; e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 2 years 2,500
GUION, Bernard R., and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 1,324 Franklin Av, 1 year 5,000
GOETTING, George, and wife to Bernhard G. Amend; 716 3d Av, 1 year 15,000
HENRY, Samuel, to Samuel W. Hatch; 71 West 132d St, 1 year 667
HAWKES, Henry, and wife to John W. Haaren; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1-6 year 667
HESS, Jacob, to Jane Whitman; w s of 11th Av, at centre line of 190th St, street runs w 110x w — x e 100 to Av x s 110, 3 years 11,000
HARTWELL, Caroline, to the Pepperell Company; s w corner of 71st St and West End Av, 1 year 7,500
SAME to Elizabeth De Lacey; s s of West End Av, 84.5 ft s of 71st St, 1 year 3,500
JOHANSON, Hilda, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 114, Block C, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years. 300
JOHNSON, Wilmot, Jr., and wife to the rector, &c, of Grace Church, Cherry Valley, State of New-York; 30 West 26th St, 5 years 5,000
KROPF, Henry, to the Trustees of Columbia College, New-York; n s of 86th St, 168 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 8,000
SAME to same; s s of 87th St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 5,000
KERN, Henry, and wife to D. Comyn Moran as committee; 203 to 207 East 44th St, 5 years 28,000
LUNDGREN, John, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 105, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 300
LORTSCHER, Charlotte, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 233 East 126th St, 5 years. 11,000
SAME to Frances I. Taylor; n s of 126th St, 237.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 2,500
LEUBE, Rudolph P., and William Spiess and wives and Charles and Susan T. Schaider to Julius Spiess; Lot 145, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 1,200
LEVY, Michael, to Matilda French, trustee of Charles F. French; 235 Monroe St, 5 years 17,000
MULLER, Henry, and wife to Anna M. Wiltschen and others, trustees of John G. Wiltschen; n s of 158th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 1 month 20,000
MORRIS, William, and wife to Cecilia F. Howell; 159 Henry St, 5 years 12,000
MANCIER, Marie K. and Edmond O., to Thomas W. Cauldwell, trustee of Noel B. Fox; s s of 4th St, 80 ft w of Greene St, 1 year 5,000
MARX, Isaac, and wife and Emile Moser to John M. Mossman; s s of 5th St, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years 12,000
MEYER, Frederick and Henry, and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 265 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 5,000
PHILLIPS, William S., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 183, Block E, map of Mapes estate, 2 years 300
PARTRIDGE, Gertrude D., to Sarah A. Vedder; n w corner of Madison Av and 62d St, 3 years 33,000
PUCKHAFER, Catharine, to Bertha Tim; w s of Park Av, 25.5 ft s of 119th St, 4 years 14,000
SAME to Susan A. Thall; same property, 1 year 3,500
PULTZ, Helen A. and John T., to Edward Goldschmidt; w s of 1st Av, 88.3 ft s of 148th St, 1 year 7,000
PREUSS, Bernardine, to Louise M. Oliver; w s of Cortlandt Av, 50.3 ft n of 148th St, 5 years 6,000
PITTSCHAU, William, to Peter Wilkens; 500 6th Av and 55 to 59 West 30th St, note 9,955
RIDDLE, Eliz., to Margaret Veitch; Dyckman St and C St, part of Lots 82 to 90 Map of Abraham Van Nest, Inwood, 1 year 2,500
REDDIN, John, to Thomas O'Connor; n s College Av, Lot 208 Map of Union Hill, Powell Estate, 3 years 2,000
SHEVLIN, John J., to Charles Krauf; Lot 401, Block B, Map Mapes Estate, 1 year 700
SHERNEY, Bertha, to Irving Savings Institution; n e corner 144th St and College Av, 1 year 4,000
SHIRLEY, William F., and wife to Charles Solellas and others; Lots 351-356 and gore on map of West Morrisania, part of William H. Morris's farm, note 500
TOBIE, Robert, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 98, amended map of Bronxwood Park, Williamsbridge, installments 3,500
TOMPKINS, Jennie E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 265 West 132d St, 3 years 7,000
UREN, Christiana, to J. Hampden and another; n s of 150th St, 434.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 9,000
VON GRABERG, Amanda, to Edward E. Ashley; s s of 150th St, 340 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000
SAME TO SAME; same property, 3 years. 1,750
WESTBAY, Henry E., and wife to John Westbay; 219 West 71st St, 1½ years 9,000
WESTERVELT, Abram H., to August Freutel; e s of Franklin Av, 35 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AIMS, Walton I., administrator of Elizabeth Blyer, to Emma M. Aims, executor of P. Walton Aims $1
BRINCKERHOFF, Mary A. E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ..... —
BRADLEY, William, to Alfred P. W. Seaman 800
BARNUM, Henrietta, and Henrietta P. Wheeler to Bernard R. Gulon 1
BALDE, Henry, to Henry Rothschild 2,500
COTES, Theresa, to executors of Stephen W. Phoenix 17,000
FLEISCHMANN, Julius, to Julia Fleischmann, all title seven mortgages 7
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Theresa Cotes 17,000
GOLDFOGLE, Henry M., (freeholder,) to Anson G. McCook, Chamberlain of the City of New-York 1
HENNING, Joseph, and wife to George Stoltz 3,000
KOENIG, Paul, to William H. Todd 375
KATZ, Julius, to Adam J. Jackson 1,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank 900
SMITH, John B., to Elizabeth Dennis 1,500
SANDS, Benjamin A., and another, executors, &c., of Catherine Purdy, to the Corn Exchange Bank 35,000
SCHMIDT, Oscar, to Frederick Krauss 2,500
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Belle D. Crump. 2,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Josephine B. Marshall. 21,402
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Frederick Kreusler 7,000
WENTZ, James M., to Frederick A. Snow. 7,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Judson S. Todd, (omitted) ..... —
WILDER, Emily L., to David Webster 687

Lis Pendens.

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Newman Cowen against Mary H. Lester, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
56TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; David Webster against Frances N. Henck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LOTS 112, 113, 120 to 125, 131 to 134, 138, 140, 156 to 174, 406 to 412, 418, and 427 to 480, map of land of Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead, 24th Ward; Frederick E. Guy against Frances and Horace Craighead, (action to set aside deed.)
84TH ST, n s, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24x 102.2x27x102.2; Catherine M. Scott against Frederick O. Johannesen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
13TH ST, n s, 410 and 412 West; Henrietta M. De Ruyter and another against William E. Booth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
10TH AV, 411, s w corner of 83d St; Annie Fitzpatrick against George Wolfe and others, (reformation of deed.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

2D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 25x100; Ebenezer Davies against William Knower, owner and contractor $700
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25.6x97; 144th St, n s, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 28x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giacomo Pessiotta, owner; D. Quigley, contractor 450
2D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 75x100; Ebenezer Davies against William Knower, owner and contractor 250
JEFFERSON ST, or Av, n s, 89 ft e of Clinton Av, 19x100; Joseph Hawatsch against Isaac Johnson, owners and contractors 270
22D ST, 207 to 215 East; George W. Tice and Jacob Jacobs of Tice & Jacobs against Martin H. Lehmaire, Meyer M. Schwartz, and Albert Stehll, owners; Percy Jacobs, contractor; Hervey Thompson, sub-contractor 1,200
187TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x 100; William Clarke against Joseph Farella, owner; Johnson & Pierson, contractors 31
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x100, Twenty-third Ward; same against Johnson & Pierson, owners and contractors 85
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50.1x 30.10; McKelvey & Christie against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 475
130TH ST, 37 West; Thomas H. Flaherty against Teresa A. and James F. Lucey, owners and contractors 821
1018T ST, 119 to 127 East; Massimino Perini against Francis J. Schnugg, owner; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor. 151
140TH ST, 311 to 317 West; McCollough & Lindskog against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Charles A. McGee, contractor. 250
ORCHARD and GRAND ST, s e corner, —x—; Charles H. Mahoney against N. E. Bloc, owner; William N. Steinkopf, contractor 14
MAIN ST, w s, 79 ft n of Silver St, 15x 100; Lawrence Brothers against Isaac London, owner; Darling & Dingey, contractors 822
83D ST, 328 East; Gabriele Valentine against J. C. Calderette, owner; Achillo Adamo, contractor 255
95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 100.8; C. J. Parcell Company against Thomas J. Wilcox and — Hartman, owners and contractors 47
61ST ST, 413 East; John Leisteuring against Bertha Eckel, owner and contractor 250
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.
BOULEVARD and 102d St, n e corner, 100x100, on Thomas Frazier, by Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Felnberg to O. D. Person 312
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 26.6x125; on German American Title Company, by Giacomo Pesciotta to Henry Ahr 300

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Motions.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—APPELATE TERM.—Daly, P.J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.
Appeals from District Courts.—9—Eising vs. Dorn. 11—American Broom and Brush Company vs. Addickes. 14—Burkhard vs. Smith. 15—Mathews vs. Moran. 16—Thornburn vs. Durra. 17—Rafous vs. Hughes. 18—Dunn vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 19—Crane vs. Robinson. 22—Tyndall vs. Morgan. 24—Gillespie vs. Platt. 26—Cohen vs. Solomon. 28—Decker vs. Sexton. 29—Raymond vs. Cowdry. 30—Stewart vs. Fidelity Loan Association. 34—Schneider vs. Hill.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Tamsen vs. Huntington. 2—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 3—Morris vs. Serrabella. 4—Corell vs. Miller. 5—Shanks vs. Burhams. 6—Gillig vs. Treadwell Company. 7—Hobart vs. Atlas Tack Corporation. 8—Clark vs. Hall. 9—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 10—Douglas vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Huber vs. Buckl. 12—Ruppert vs. Hoyland. 13—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 14—White vs. White. 15—Dwyer vs. Climax Cycle Company. 16—Byers vs. Hammerstein. 17—St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church vs. Sauter. 18—Freudenthal vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 19—Doellinger vs. same. 20—Hardin vs. McClenahan. 21—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 22—Trask vs. Fitch. 23—Matter of Stewart. 24—Palmer vs. Palmer. 25—Taylor vs. Olwitt. 26—Matter of Davidson Sons Marble Company. 27—Lambiosi vs. Reis. 28—Matter of New-York Mining Company. 29—Langfeld vs. Baird. 30—Morgan vs. Taylor. 31—Leary vs. Rice. 32—Douglas vs. The Mayor, &c. 33—New-York Commercial Company vs. Earl. 34—Johnston vs. Hopcraft. 35—Culver vs. Woolsey. 36—Miller vs. Miller. 37—Smith vs. Smith. 38—Wellinkamp vs. Weilhart. 39—Kelly vs. Kelly. 40—Helm vs. Thompson. 41—Williams vs. Bernard. 42—Thorn vs. Bankers' Life Association. 43—Matter of Liguori. 44—Gadd vs. Gadd. 45—Corell vs. Grat. 46—O'Connor vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 47—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 48—Matter of Haenschen. 49—People, &c., vs. Natara. 50—Matter of Leroy W. Fairchild Company. 51—Kennedy vs. Crouly. 52—Alvord vs. Guerber. 53—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Comstock. 54—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 55—Gillespie vs. Christopher. 56—Cunningham vs. Walter. 57—Congress Brewing Company vs. Strob. 58—Engel vs. McAdams. 59—Societa per la Filatura vs. Dobson. 60—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 61—Juran vs. Mayer. 62—Ford vs. Hall Steam Power Company. 63—People, &c., vs. Schultz. 64—Engel vs. Reynolds. 65—R. C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 66—Lewis vs. Baker. 67—Miller vs. Gittings. 68—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 69—Chapman vs. The Mayor, &c. 70—Lewis vs. Baker. 71—Smith vs. Crocker. 72—Warden vs. Fulton.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion.—1—Matter of Board of Education, (Orchard Street.)
Preferred Causes.—3447—McBarron vs. Harsha. 3891—People, &c., vs. Loew.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
Law and Fact.—3525—Peters vs. Gemmel. 3667—Pollak vs. Pollak. 1894—Freehy vs. Durant. 3641—Tucker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 3625—Kirchner vs. Mayor, &c. 3642—Wilson vs. Ellison. 3644—Barnes vs. Benedict. 3645—Ress vs. Nichols. 3647—Henry vs. Henry. 3671—Minot vs. Minot.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.
1—Marie Barberi.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Preferred Causes.—8944—Williams vs. Tamsen. 9726—Manufacturers' Paper Company vs. Noble. 9370—Ruth vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9838—Brogan vs. Horgan. 9886—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Ward. 9577—Franz vs. Hass. 9118—Doelger vs. Doelger. 9753—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 9634—Courtney vs. Valentine. 9383—Buchanan vs. Ludium. 9382—Buchanan vs. Little. 9881—Same vs. same. 9835—Gilbert vs. Warren. 9780—Ginsberg vs. Grundman. 9451—Groshinsky vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V., for trial.
3602—Kilbride vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3603—McKeon vs. same. 3134—Becker vs. same. 1398—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 9873—Castner vs. Durrea. 9874—Herbert vs. same. 4128—Glendenning vs. Wendelburg. 3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4578—Ashner vs. Abenheim. 4585—Gall vs. Gall.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Giegerich, J.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thadden vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4854—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 3032—McGowan vs. Phillips. 3355—Richman vs. O'Neill. 3810—Leroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3895—Felice vs. Norton. 3882—Ingen vs. Hilton. 3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4554—Steiker vs. Plath. 4565—Getman vs. Kempf. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4622—Morris vs. Allen. 4644—Davis vs. W. H. Breed Dredging Company.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: George McHugh, Eliza Cooper, Mary Langbager, Mary A. O'Malley, George W. Bloomfield, Joseph Ogden, Joseph C. Southwick, Jennie Sharp, Henry Keteltas, Charles Boss.
At 2 P. M.: John J. Reilly,